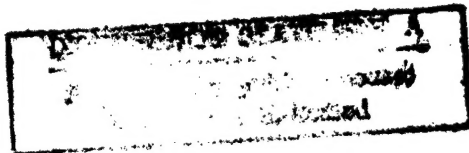


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29 September 1982

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PERSONALITIES IN RECENT RESHUFFLE EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 23, No 17, 25 Aug 82 p 6

[Text]

Angola's August 14 cabinet reshuffle is good news both for the West and for Angola's economy. It brings more trained minds to bear on the country's economic plight, and bolsters the standing of moderates who, while by no means anti-Soviet, value good relations with the West.

Western observers were initially dismayed when the official Angolan news agency announced that **Lopo Do Nascimento**, considered a constructive influence by Western companies and diplomats despite his initial pro-Soviet roots, had been stripped of his cabinet positions. Later it emerged that Do Nascimento had only been moved from his post as minister of foreign trade, and that he had retained both his ministry of planning portfolio and his central committee post. Rumours that Do Nascimento would be relieved of one of his posts to give him more time for overall co-ordination of economic policy had long been rife in Luanda. "Now more than ever Do Nascimento is Angola's economic supremo," one Western diplomat commented, adding that this was a positive development.

The background of Do Nascimento's successor as minister of trade, **Ismael Gaspar Martins**, is equally encouraging. Previously minister of finance, Martins is described as a highly intelligent technocrat by a Western embassy in Luanda. He spent 1961 to 1975 in exile and used the opportunity to educate himself. He received a BA in the United States and a Masters in rural sociology in West Germany, did PhD work at both Oxford and the Sorbonne, and served with Unesco in Geneva. Martins enjoyed an excellent reputation as minister of finance, apparently not becoming too closely involved in ideological politics. Martins is a Kimbundu. This should reassure those observers who associate mixed race Angolan politicians with radical ideologies.

Western sources are also pleased by the rest of the cabinet changes. Martins was replaced in finance by former deputy minister of the budget, **Augusto Teixeira de Matos**, while the deputy minister of internal trade, **Adriano Pereira dos Santos**, was made full minister for that portfolio. Both are well regarded by Western diplomats and businessmen.

The changes are clearly part of President José Eduardo dos Santos's new initiative to resuscitate the economy, currently struggling under the burden of falling world commodity prices, military confrontation with South Africa, and resistance from domestic dissidents. With its debt service up to 15%, triple the 1979 ratio, and a \$ 100m balance of payments deficit in 1981, over triple the 1980 deficit, Angola needs as many bright and well trained technicians nursing the economy as possible. "In the past we have erred towards grandiosity and have not always been able to realise our goals," Dos Santos said in an unprecedented admission last month. "We are now in a difficult economic and financial situation. (We must) concentrate on carrying out very concrete tasks. To this end (we) are constructing an emergency plan."

The reshuffle is obviously the first step in the new campaign. The next step could be the promotion of Do Nascimento to premier. He held the position immediately after independence, and has increasingly played the prime ministerial role. His skill at reconciling Angola's rival factions and, in light of the new economic emphasis, his planning background, make him a likely choice.

While it is hard to discern exactly what the reshuffle means for the Namibia negotiations, the apparent increase in Do Nascimento's stature recently cannot hurt. He is considered fairly pragmatic on the issue of Cuban troop removal and is on good terms with the Western negotiators.

CSO: 4700/1909

MPLA, UNITA POLICIES, UNITA MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 23, No 17, 25 Aug 82 pp 4-7

[Text]

If there is a settlement in **Namibia**, the probability is that Angola will undergo radical change. Not only will the economy take on a new lease of life; but the face of Angola's internal politics could alter drastically. On the surface, the official pronouncements of President **Jose Eduardo dos Santos** and his leadership sound much the same as in previous years, with a commitment to a centralised political system guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, though tempered with an increasing emphasis on economic probity and production. Behind the scenes, however, there is considerable political debate (see AC Vol. 23 No. 15), but it is premature to assert that any particular policy or faction is winning.

Current international diplomacy over Namibia has a chance of proving effective because, in this rare instance, **Soviet** and **South African** interests are converging. The South Africans, though in military terms they can stay in Namibia indefinitely, hope (somewhat against hope) that a settlement will gain material approval from the **USA** plus the propaganda bonus, crucial if Prime Minister **P.W. Botha** is to placate his own white electorate, of a phased Cuban withdrawal from Angola. The Soviet Union and **Cuba**, for their part, are probably tiring of propping up a government that is losing popularity and is lacking the ability to govern robustly, due to festering security problems that are largely a product of the war on either side of the Namibian/Angolan border.

The Angolans fiercely deny that the Cuban issue can be linked to the Namibian one, yet it is clear that linkage will be implicit in any overall package. If there is an unspoken understanding whereby the Cubans (15-19,000 soldiers plus around 10,000 *coopérantes*, according to US estimates) undergo a phased reduction, there are two possible outcomes:

1. There has been speculation that as part of a *quid pro quo* for a Soviet/Cuban reduction in military presence, Moscow wants to ensure that those in the ruling MPLA closest to the Soviet Union and Cuba will be fortified. Proponents of this theory argue that the return of former defence minister Henrique 'Iko' Carreira from a 2½-year military course in the USSR foreshadows a strengthening of links between FAPLA, the military wing of the MPLA, and the Russians. Conversely, the sacking of Manuel Pacavira, till recently party secretary for production, and the apparent decline of Agostinho Mendes de Carvalho, the health minister, both indicate a decline in the fortunes of the so-called Catete Group, an informal cluster of black nationalists (or 'Africanists') thought to be in favour of a more traditional African *laissez-faire* economy and a weakening of Soviet ties. This month's move of Ismail Gaspar Martins, also sometimes dubbed a Catete man, from finance to the less important external trade portfolio, could also support the same theory.
2. A quite opposite thesis argues that any Namibian settlement will facilitate a rapid opening to Western finance and technology, and that a political liberalisation will very likely follow, with the MPLA diluting its Marxism and enhancing the position of the Africanists at the expense of the ideologues, many of whom also happen to be white or *mestiço* (of mixed race). Already, according to this thesis, planning minister Lopo do Nascimento is increasing his hold over the economy and encouraging Western business, especially in the petroleum world, to invest. Pacavira and Carvalho, it may be said, are losing ground purely because they have been incompetent. Lopo has been short of his external trade responsibility merely because of overwork. The new minister for finance, Augusto Teixeira de Matos, and the new minister of internal trade, Adriano Pereira dos Santos, are both well liked by Westerners. If *mestizos* appear to be retaining much influence it is not because they are more 'leftwing' or more 'pro-Soviet', but because they are generally better educated. At the extraordinary party congress of December 1980, the central committee was expanded to 54 members by bringing in many former guerrillas who gave the top echelon of the party an image of greater African peasant authenticity but many of the newcomers have not proved so effective at civil administration. The pendulum may have swung a little back towards the urban élite. But this does not, according to this argument entail a consolidation of leftwing or Soviet influence.

The trouble is that both theories lack supporting evidence. Carreira's return has not, in fact, been confirmed. There has been no hint that the current FAPLA commander, Pedro Maria Tonha ('Pedale'), will give way to Carreira, not that the two men's relations have been anything but cordial. Carreira was certainly close to the late President Agostinho Neto; he is certainly, too, a convinced Marxist. But the reasons for his despatch to the USSR in the beginning of 1980, shortly after Neto's death, may have had as much to do with personal difficulties as with ideology. Nor is it safe to presume that leftwing conviction is synonymous with a love of the Soviet Union.

As for the Catete Group, it is amorphous. As we described in our July 21 issue, there are many cross-strands within the party. For instance, Lucio Lara, chief MPLA ideologue and secretary-general, who is a *mestiço*, is often considered the chief enemy of the Catete group, yet he has maintained good relations with several of those politicians generally thought to be aligned with the Africanists.*.

Dos Santos is not himself aligned in the popular mind with either faction. If anything, he is reckoned among the ideologues. His seven years as a student in the USSR and his marriage to a Russian have suggested a pro-Soviet inclination. There is little to suggest he has any doubts about the need for a centralised, state-dominated economy, though his relations with the oil companies have been pragmatic. He is more interested than was Neto in economic matters. Many Western businessmen feel he is readier than his poet-president predecessor to get down to earth.

His problem, however, is that he is less able to distance himself from the infighting because he is himself less untouchable. When Neto was alive, Dos Santos was one of several lieutenants qualified for the presidency. He has taken care not to nominate any clear successor in the order of seniority. In December 1978

Neto abolished the prime ministry (then held by Do Nascimento) and the three posts of vice-premier: none has been restored, though Do Nascimento is widely regarded as a *de facto* premier. It was notable that when Dos Santos went to the OAU 'non-summit' at the beginning of August there was an announcement in the *Jornal de Angola* that while he was away Lara would head party affairs and Julião Mateus Paulo ('Dino Matross'), minister for security, would head state affairs. But, again, it would be premature to mark out Matross as the second power in the land. The sudden 'exile' to Ethiopia at the end of 1978 of Do Nascimento; Carreira's exile; the abolition of the vice-premier positions: the sacking of Rodrigues João Lopes ('Ludi') from the head of the old security department DISA and his subsequent success as commissioner of Malanje Province; the rise to prominence as minister of interior of Kundi Payama and his no less sudden return to provincial obscurity: all these political developments have occurred with no official explanation; sometimes — as in the case of Do Nascimento — figures return to prominence a second time. Ministerial sackings are often

*There is no better illustration of the complexity of MPLA politics than the abortive coup attempt of Nito Alves in May 1977. Though the Alves movement was openly hostile to *mestizos* and whites in government and killed some of them and banged a black populist drum, it was also supported by a number of leftwing whites and people close to the Portuguese Communist Party. There is also some circumstantial evidence that the USSR itself was at that time amenable to an Alves takeover.

preceded by weeks of rumour, only some of which are substantiated. In fact, Angolan politics are very tightly controlled within a circle comprising the 11-man politburo (plus its three supplementary members) and about a dozen members of the central committee.

In addition to the small number of politicians privy to the shaping of policy, there is a further difficulty in analysing the Angolan scene caused by the gap between ministries and the party. Of 44 ministers and vice-ministers, under half are members of the central committee. Power in a ministry may lie more with a couple of party men than with the minister. Roberto de Almeida, for instance, who is generally aligned with the Africanists holds three crucial party secretariats but is not a minister. There is no ministry of information at all so that matters of propaganda and the media fall under the rather anonymous and inaccessible department of information and propaganda (DIP) which whatever the more liberal views of such men as foreign minister Paolo Jore remains hostile to any independent political journalism in Angola, especially by Western pressmen.

Many of the problems of the press and 'ideological education' are handled by the party ideology secretary and politburo member Ambrosio Lukoki, a doctrinaire figure who has been especially hostile to religion.

The party, indeed, has probably become more tightly centralised since Dos Santos, not yet fully confident of his role, took over at the end of 1979. Reckoned at 31,000 members after the December '78 Congress, the MPLA may now be down to 20-25,000. Following the Alves *débaîche*, 'action committees' in the Luanda *musseques* (shanty towns, containing well over half the urban population) were dissolved and party cells much more directly controlled from the top set up instead. One of the new official slogans -- 'Let us purify the party to guarantee cohesion of thought' -- indicates that as part of a drive to improve efficiency the party membership will be pruned. Policy is still determined very much at the top -- in the politburo -- although the national assembly, wherein the implementation of policy is discussed, has been given slightly sharper teeth: particular ministries and particular problems have come under public scrutiny.

Party on the defensive

Until a Namibian settlement occurs, the party will necessarily remain tight. At present over half the budget goes on defence. In addition, Dos Santos will be waiting eagerly for a doubling in oil production by 1985, as predicted by oil companies. But until these windfalls occur, the economy is in a shambles. Partly this is because the centralised Soviet-style apparatus has been grafted onto an already grossly inflated dictatorial bureaucracy bequeathed by the Portuguese colonial administrations of Salazar and Caetano.

The main reason for the mess however, is the mass exodus of the Portuguese whites in 1975/76 leaving a indigenous population not even enough of whom were trained to drive the 6,000 or so trucks still serviceable out of the 28,000 available at independence. Commercial farming has plummeted even from its low of last year. Nearly all the main provincial centres suffer severe shortages of basic commodities and food; the black market, known as *kandongoiro*, prevails often at ten or even fifteen times the official levels; a system of barter keeps many alive. Rampant absenteeism at work, has been created by people's seemingly unending search for food. Industrial productivity in many factories is down to 20 percent of capacity.

Corruption is increasing though at high levels it is still considered low by the standards of the continent.

All this naturally stirs up resentment against the ruling elite who are to some extent protected against hardship; for instance, full time MPLA party workers have access to special shops where food is available; they also have better access to housing and other privileges. In time of hardship feeling against the better-educated mestizos can be aroused despite party calls to combat 'racism' or the 'Nitist phenomenon' the euphemisms for anti-mestizo prejudice. It is this economic malaise that helps dissident movements, especially Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA to foment hostility to the government. There is no doubt that many Angolans are materially worse off than they were under the Portuguese.

The dissident thorn

Hence the continuation of dissidence. In some areas, however, the MPLA has made strides. And again, it is clear that a Namibian settlement would greatly ease the dissident problem. There are a number of areas of anxiety:

1. The South Africans have an almost permanent presence directly north of Ovamboland (the source of most SWAPO guerrillas, straddling the Angola/Namibia border). The South Africans have attacked as far north as Lubango, but the road between there and Mocimedes is generally reckoned safe. Few roads south of a line between Ngunza (on the west coast north of Lobito) and Saurimo in the east, are considered safe for civilian traffic.
2. With South African logistical support and air cover, UNITA has a 'free zone' in the economically irrelevant southeastern bush province of Cuando Cubango with headquarters at the small town of Mavinga. Activity has been spreading to the regions around Menongue and Lumbala.
3. The Cabinda enclave is well controlled by MPLA, despite the now feeble existence of FLEC, the secessionist movement now reckoned to have split five ways. (Leaders mentioned are Luis Ranque Franque, Nzita Tiago, Da Costa, Lubota and Matos Fernandes). It is notable that the three leading families in Cabinda — Franque, Ndele and Puna — are linked respectively with FLEC and (the two latter) with UNITA. But Cabinda is also well represented in the MPLA, with both Pedale and Evaristo Domingos ('Kimba') as politburo members.
4. Holden Roberto, as we revealed exclusively in AC Vol. 22 No. 14, was ousted from the FNLA last year, leaving a military rump known as COMIRA to continue the fight mainly by Kongo peoples (13% of the populace) in the north of Angola. There is some disaffection, but the MPLA has made military and political inroads. It is notable that there are three Kongo members of the politburo: Ludi, Lukoki, and Pascoal Luvualu, the head of the trade union movement UNITA.
5. By far the most seriously disaffected region is the central plateau, where UNITA support is strongest among the Ovimbundu, the largest ethnic group in the country at 35-40%. (The Kimbundu, who

mostly back the government, are reckoned at 22%). There is not a single Ovimbundu in the politburo and only three on the central committee. The only Ovimbundu minister, Faustino Muteka, at transport whose hold on the job is said to be tenuous, is not a central committee member. It would be rash to suggest, as many UNITA supporters do, that the movement 'controls' nearly half the country: in fact, UNITA controls no towns at all, except, thanks to the South Africans, in the south-east corner. But then nor did the Zimbabwean guerrillas, though their electoral support turned out to be 85%: 'Control' is a hazy concept.

Similarly, it would be hasty to presume that all Ovimbundu back Savimbi, though it is likely the majority do. The government has had some success in recruiting Ovimbundu men into the army, and somewhat more success in impressing them into the little respected militia, known as the ODP. All other males of fighting age are in the bush — leaving the villages to the aged, women and children. Both sides have been fierce in carrying out reprisals against whole villages considered disloyal to one side or another, and the villagers' feelings — as in any guerrilla war — are probably an uncomfortable amalgam of fear and sympathy for the guerrillas. The details of military activity are much the same as we tabulated in AC Vol. 23 No. 8 of April 14, 1982. Three features, however, are worth noting:

- (i) UNITA activity is now spread evenly along the whole length of the Benguela Railway, whereas two years ago it was concentrated more in the centre and east;
- (ii) There has been a significant extension of UNITA activity up to 250kms north of the railway. There have been sabotage and ambushes near Ngunza, Cela, Nova Gaia, Luquembo, and even within 40kms of Malanje;
- (iii) The advance of UNITA activity into the southern half of Malanje Province is particularly interesting, especially as the support in that province for Nito Alves (see footnote) was fairly strong. UNITA has long had good connections with the Songo and Chokwe (or Kioko) people, but there have been signs that some of the Kimbundu around Malanje, though by no means strongly pro-UNITA, are less hostile than they were.

UNITA's congress, held on July 26-31 at Mavinga in the presence of 1,500 delegates and Western reporters, made a number of pronouncements designed to appeal to disaffected Angolans once sympathetic to MPLA. It stressed a faith in 'pan-Africanism' — a shorthand appeal to black populism, and in MPLA terms therefore racist. It appealed to 'patriotic forces within MPLA to identify with common national objectives'. It asserted a readiness to negotiate with MPLA. It guaranteed religious freedom — in an attempt to win favour from the churches, who

though better tolerated, are still resentful of the clause in the MPLA statutes forbidding membership to anyone who "holds a belief in any religious idea". It upheld the principles of 'free enterprise and democratic values'.

There were no surprises in appointments to the 19-man politburo and to an expanded central committee. Under Savimbi, Miguel Nzau Puna, the hereditary Cabinda chief remains secretary-general. Most of the top commanders are Ovimbundu--overall commander Demostenes Chilingutila, Waldemar Chindondo, Sam Chiwale (demoted to head of training two years ago), Samuel Palanga (chief of security), Jorge Sangumba (head of foreign affairs). But a number of top figures are non-Ovimbundu: Antonio Vakulakuta, a Cuanhama, head of administration, Lukas Cajimi, also a southerner;

Smart G. Chatta, a Chokwe, secretary for justice; Ernesto Mulato, a Kimbundu, secretary for internal commerce and natural resources (a portfolio some might call 'department of smuggling'). The overall leadership remains intact and cohesive, though Savimbi spends much time in Morocco and travelling outside Africa in quest for arms and money.

He still has good relations with Zaire, and probably retains some links with Zambians in high places. His business acquaintances, such as Tiny Rowland of Lonrho, are also many. He still receives Arab money, and is in touch with his earliest mentors, the Chinese. The Senegalese, under new President Abdou Diouf, are ready to mediate between UNITA and the government. If South Africa's direct aid is cut off, he will be blessed with large stockpiles, and may not be left friendless.

Nonetheless, if there is a Namibian settlement, he will be highly vulnerable to a gradual strangulation. At present, most of the MPLA, despite emphatic reports by such respectable sources as *Le Monde* that there have already been UNITA-MPLA contacts, would prefer to see UNITA wiped out rather than accommodated. It

will therefore be Savimbi's greatest test--if there is a Namibia settlement--to survive for a year or two thereafter. Then UNITA will simply have to be accommodated. A frequently mentioned idea in Western diplomatic circles is that an internal Angolan settlement would entail the dumping of Savimbi himself. It is argued that he is too big a figure to be happily accommodated. But it will probably be over before such calculations are tested. And after a Namibian settlement the attitudes and policies of the MPLA may also change remarkably.

CSO: 4700/1909

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SAVIMBI ON SWAPO TAKEOVER--Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the "nationalist" Unita forces fighting the Marxist MPLA Government has described himself as an ally of South Africa, according to a South African newspaper report. The report, in the Afrikaans newspaper Beeld quotes Dr Savimbi as saying the "West's frontline" starts in southern Angola, not on the border of Namibia and South Africa. The article, by Mr Tom Vosloo who is a confidant of the South African Prime Minister, Mr Botha, described Dr Savimbi as "charismatic." The Unita struggle is described in the article as "a struggle for freedom." Dr Savimbi, via Mr Vosloo, predicted that a "SWAPO takeover" in Namibia (which is what is widely thought to be probable if free elections on independence take place) would strengthen the influence of the Soviet Union in southern Africa. Dr Savimbi also predicts, according to Mr Vosloo, that independence would catch Unita in a military pincer between SWAPO and Angolan Government forces. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2315]

SAVIMBI IMPLICATION--The files of the Portuguese secret police, the Policia Internacional do Estado (PIDE) were made available to journalists earlier this month. A document has been found which comprises the position of the "nationalist" leader of UNITA, Sr Jonas Savimbi. A telegram has been found in one of the files from the Direcao General de Seguranc (DGS). Marked Top Secret and dated September 19, 1972, the telegram gives an account of a report from Sr Savimbi who was supposed to be fighting the Portuguese at the time. The telegram was datelined Luso, Angola. According to the DGS telegram Sr Savimbi said his UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) guerillas had successfully ambushed a 30-man force of the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA-the Marxist Government now in power). Sr Savimbi asked the Portuguese authorities for arms, ammunition, medical supplies and a safe passage through Portuguese army lines. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3395, 30 Aug 82 p 2249]

TWENTY RELEASED--Ten injured Angolan soldiers and ten members of the Popular Defence Organisation arrived in Luanda recently after being released by South Africa. The release coincided with the arrival in Luanda of the US envoy, Mr Frank Wisner. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3395, 30 Aug 82 p 2249]

CSO: 4700/1903

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

TPLF MILITARY CLAIMS--The Tigre People Liberation Front [TPLF] reports that in an encounter with Abyssinian Black colonialist soldiers at Adi Ogoto in (Woltei) on the 13th of this month, they killed 200 enemy soldiers and wounded many others. The report adds that the TPLF also captured 23 light guns, 4 heavy guns, 1 RPG-7 and a large quantity of other equipment. The Abyssinian Black colonialist soldiers could not withstand the ferocity of the TPLF attack, and they fled, leaving more arms and equipment. [Text] [EA192220 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia 0930 GMT 19 Sep 82]

CSO: 4503/48

TALKS WITH IMF DENIED AT SOVIET YOUTH LEAGUE GIFT CEREMONY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2320

[Text]

The Soviet Young Communist League has presented a duplicating machine and papers, volleyballs and nets all worth about \$10,000 to the National Youth Organising Council. Mr. Alex Dimitriev, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy described the gifts as a modest beginning to more fruitful co-operation between the youth of the Soviet Union and of Ghana. He expressed the gratitude of a delegation from the Soviet Young Communist League which visited Ghana earlier this year to the government and people of Ghana for the hospitality given them.

Mr. Kwasi Adu, chairman of the NYOC thanked the government and people of the USSR for their kind gesture. He said Ghana looked to all its allies in similar class struggles for help and encouragement. The gifts would be

used to promote the current struggle in Ghana. Mr. Adu expressed shock at reports that the PNDC had invited the IMF for talks on the economy adding that the "December 31 Revolution" was supposed to have ended the manipulation of Ghana's economy by the IMF. The history of the Fund, he said, clearly showed that it had never helped any country to develop. He pointed out that while it had not been possible to finish processing a \$10m. loan offered by the Soviet Union for the purchase of industrial equipment, a \$7m. loan for grain purchases from the US had been quickly signed. He said "we recognise that those officials who are not making it possible for the Soviet-Ghana loan agreement to be signed are enemies of the revolution and this makes the people's struggle a more difficult one".

CSO: 4700/1910

REASONS FOR PNDC MEMBERS' RESIGNATION ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3395, 30 Aug 82 p 2200

[Text]

THE RESIGNATIONS of two members of the Provisional National Defence Council in Ghana has thrown petrol on the fires of speculation in certain "exile" circles about the state of the government in Ghana. The case of Reverend Father Damuah is relatively simple when compared to that of Joshua Amartey Kwei.

Rev. Damuah came to prominence after December 31 for his input of religious interpretations to the advent of the Revolution. He has at various times spoken of the December 31 intervention as an "act of God" and seen its most important thrust as one of revolutionising the spiritual and ethical values of Ghanaians. What has perhaps been most significant has been the controversial pronouncements he has made of a directly political nature. Some may remember his declaration that the rank and file of the armed forces would be disarmed. As they say in the Bible, this has not come to pass.

If there is any one event which may be interpreted as having resulted in his resignation, it is the July 30 demonstration in Accra which showed the level of popular antagonism to the stand taken by the Association of Recognised Professional Bodies. For reasons best known to the demonstrators — a mixture of workers, workers organisations, defence committees, and progressive organisations — the premises used by two Freemason lodges were besieged, and damage done to some of their fixtures and contents.

As reported in last week's issue, Rev. Damuah took a strong stand condemning these acts of violence, advised against the adoption of "terrorist tactics" whether of an Eastern or Western inspiration, and later, said he was personally ashamed because these acts gave the impression that the government was not in control. His claim that the PNDC stood for peaceful change in Ghana was in contradiction to the oft-repeated statement of the chairman of the PNDC Flt-Lt. Rawlings, that there could be no special peace in Ghana until the majority of the population was assured of its basic human rights to shelter, clothing, education and food.

The unfortunate thing about Rev. Damuah's stance was that as a Catholic priest, he appeared to align himself completely with the secretive freemasonry against what a significant section of the society perceived as "the interests of the revolution." It was on these grounds that some people's defence committees apparently demanded his resignation.

Rev. Damuah's departure is, to a certain extent, a loss to the kind of "broad front" represented by the composition of the PNDC. The direct contact that has been lost with the church hierarchies, may well have been successfully replaced in another sphere by the appointment of Mrs. Diana Enim, marketing manageress of the State Fishing Corporation. Thus, a good line of communication may be opened with the

managerial cadres who have generally felt so threatened by the development of workers' defence committees.

It may well be an inadequate level of performance on the workers' front that explains the resignation of Joshua Amartey Kwei. It is known that he had not been entirely successful in making the upward transition from a local union leader (of GIHOC workers) to a person of national responsibility since he was put in the PNDC after December 31. But it is an act of facile self-fulfilling prophecy to conclude from his resignation that there lies the proof that he was connected with the murders of the three High Court judges and the personnel manager of GIHOC.

CSO: 4700/1903

PUNISHABLE OFFENSES IN ARMED FORCES PUBLISHED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2318

[Text]

The PNDC has passed a law giving legal backing to the establishment of a Special Military Tribunal in Ghana. The PNDC Law Number 19 signed by its Chairman, Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings is contained in the latest issue of the government *Gazette* dated August 6.

It said that notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person being a member of the Armed Forces shall be guilty of an offence when he:

- Assaults or molests any person
- Unlawfully arrests any persons, or
- Obstructs any public officer or other person in the performance of his duties;
- Directly or indirectly, instigates, commands, counsels, solicits or, in any manner, encourages or promotes, whether by his act or presence or otherwise, the assault, molestation or unlawful arrest of another by a member of the Armed Forces, or
- Uses a member of the Armed Forces of Ghana for any unauthorised purpose or act, or
- Being a member of the Armed Forces, uses his position for any unauthorised purpose or act, and
- Not being a member of the Armed Forces of Ghana parades, whether in military uniform or not, as a member of such forces.

Any person who commits an offence under Section 1 of the Law shall, on summary conviction, be punished as follows:

- In the case of a member of the Armed Forces, be liable to a fine not exceeding C2,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, as well as dismissal from the Armed Forces with effect from the date of the offence, and in the case of any other person, be liable to a fine not exceeding C2,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both.

It pointed out that conviction for an offence under the law would have the same effect as conviction under the Criminal Code 1960 (Act 29).

The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ghana, or such other authority authorised by him, it said, might convene the Special Military Tribunal, comprising seven or five members. It will appoint from among its members its own chairman, and "any decision shall be deemed to be decision of a Special Military Tribunal if it is supported by all its members or a majority thereof." The tribunal's decision "shall be final and no appeal shall lie from such a decision."

CSO: 4700/1910

BRIEFS

FIFTY-CEDI NOTE REFUNDS--The refund of 50 note deposits to farmers, fishermen and pensioners began on August 26. A PNDC statement asked all people in those categories who were outside Accra and who had deposited between 50-500 to report to any branch of the Agricultural Development Bank, National Investment Bank, the Bank for Housing and Construction, Premier Bank and Merchant Bank with copies of their pay-in slips or receipts in order that their money could be refunded. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2318]

INTERAGRA FOOD SHIPMENTS--The Ghana National Procurement Agency (GNPA) is taking delivery of 20,000 tonnes of wheat which recently arrived at the Tema Harbour from the United States. The wheat, valued at \$4.2m forms part of a contract awarded to Interagra Company of Paris last May. About a month ago Interagra landed its first consignment of goods, 1,000 tonnes of meat from Ireland valued at \$1.6m. at the Tema Harbour. It is also to bring 10,000 tonnes of white maize from the US. Other food items the GNPA is expecting are 9,000 tonnes of rice from Thailand and Pakistan, pig feet from Denmark and 10,000 tonnes of newsprint from the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2319]

CSO: 4700/1910

GUINEA

PARTY-GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SEKOU TOURE TRIP

AB101115 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Communique of the Central Committee and the government concerning President Ahmed Sekou Toure's forthcoming official visit to France issued in Conakry on 9 September; read by Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure--recorded]

[Text] In the name of the entire Guinean people, the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and the Government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea rejoice over the invitation to the Guinean head of state to pay an official visit to France. They are convinced that the resumption of direct contact between the Guinean and French governments will give more impetus to the relations of fraternal cooperation existing between the two countries and help to strengthen the mutual confidence and esteem between the two heads of state.

After more than 24 years of absence from Paris where, in the name of our country, he formerly assumed the functions of deputy to the French Parliament, the Guinean head of state will not fail to reaffirm to the French people the Guinean people's sincere desire of cooperation.

The Central Committee and the government inform the Guinean people, the 2,500 revolutionary local authorities, the 320 revolutionary district authorities, the 33 revolutionary regional authorities as well as the steering organs of the Guinean Women's Revolutionary Union, the Guinean National Labor Confederation and the Guinean Youth Movement that they are in favor of this visit which will undoubtedly help to strengthen the friendly and confident relations existing between the French nation and the African continent. Ready for the revolution!

CSO: 4719/1409

KENYA

COUNTRY SEEKING 'EMERGENCY AID' FROM WEST

EA171428 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by Peter Kareithi: "Kenya in Appeal for Emergency Aid"]

[Text] Kenya is seeking an additional Sh. 2 billion in emergency aid from Western donors following the abortive August 1 coup attempt, reliable sources have disclosed.

The additional aid is expected to cover the cost of putting down the abortive rebellion by members of the now defunct Kenya Air Force as well as repairing the damage to the economy caused during the disturbances, the sources said.

Kenya's requests for the aid were contained in letters sent to a number of friendly Western countries, including the United States and Britain. President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are reported to have received personal notes from President Moi on the matter.

Other countries approached included West Germany and several Scandinavian countries which had received letters at their embassies in Nairobi from the Kenyan treasury.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi confirmed that there had been correspondence on the subject but gave no indication how the individual donors were reacting to the new aid requests.

They said there had been a number of informal meetings among the donors concerned, but gave no details.

The response to the Kenyan request is fairly positive, but the donors are cautious and are asking some tough questions, the sources said.

Mr Thatcher's Conservative government, which is reported to have given sympathetic consideration to the Kenyan request, has arranged a series of meetings between the British Foreign Office and the Ministry of Overseas Development for Kenya's minister for finance, Mr Arthur Magugu currently in London to discuss the additional aid request.

CSO: 4700/1944

COTU GRUDGES WAGES, FOOD PRICE INCREASES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 27 Aug 82 p 25

[Text]

ANY hopes that may have been raised by last Thursday's government announcement of the increase in the minimum wage level, were simultaneously dashed by an accompanying announcement that increased the prices of some basic foodstuffs. The revised wages guidelines will result in a 15 per cent overall wage increase and the government considers the increase a sacrifice in view of the gloomy economic climate. But the increases in the wholesale and retail prices of maize meal, bread, wheat flour are already being received grudgingly by consumers and the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) is set to do more than just complain.

Yet it seems likely that the government expected some kind of opposition to the changes, and may not therefore quite easily bow to pressures brought about by Cotu. In his statement stipulating the revised wages and guidelines, the minister for labour, Mr. Titus Mbathi, appealed to both workers and employers to accept the situation. Said he, "We hope that both workers and employers alike will accept those rates in the spirit of sacrifice that is necessary now for nation building."

The wages for adults in the agricultural sector will be shs. 255 per month and shs. 183 for those under 18 years of age. In all the other sectors

minimum wages level has been deconsolidated at shs. 480 for adults and shs. 353 for those under 18. However, for the scheduled municipalities the minimum wages will be shs. 442 per month for adults and shs. 310 for under 18 years. In all other areas, the figures will be shs. 270 for adults and shs. 195 for those under 18 years. The additional inducement for workers not housed by employers will be an additional payment of 15 per cent of the basic minimum wage.

Apparently the revised figures did not whet Cotu's appetite. The first reaction of Mr. Juma Boy, the secretary-general of Cotu, on learning about the changes was to press ahead with Cotu's package of reforms. A day after Mbathi's announcement, Boy not only complained that the increases were too low but contended that the announcement should have come after the presidential committee on employment (currently compiling its findings) presents its report. Boy later summoned Cotu's top officials, apparently to formalise his protests, for a meeting on Tuesday this week at Cotu's Solidarity Building headquarters. That meeting was, however, postponed to Thursday this week to allow the officials to "examine closely" the wage and food prices increases, among other things.

Cotu, it seems had been banking on President Daniel arap Moi's promise

at the inception of the employment committee last May, that a new wages guidelines would be announced after the committee reports its findings. Besides, Cotu had in the past year been pressing for a comparatively more generous deal for the workers. In its memorandum to the presidential committee on employment Cotu insisted that the minimum wage level in all sectors should be between shs. 650 and shs. 1,450. Along with this Cotu wanted a host of economic policy reforms, but the wages demand had already met with a rebuff from the Federation of Kenya Employers who retorted last April that the figures were unrealistic.

But neither will Cotu be willing to accept the food price increases. Boy warned about this last Friday but the Cotu memorandum to the committee on employment is even more emphatic: It presses for a

revolutionary land reform policy aimed at generating employment as well as curbing the importation of food. "We view both the land and agricultural policies since independence as utter failures...The authorities have merely taken (past recommendations) as academic exercises," said the Cotu paper.

The maize meal, bread and wheat flour price increases were announced by the minister for finance, Mr. Arthur Magugu, and reflect anything but hardly more than 20 per cent increases. The one kilogramme maize meal packet will go for between shs. 2.90 and shs. 3.15 depending on the area. The 500 grammes white bread will be retailed between shs. 2.30 and shs. 2.45 while the brown bread will sell between shs. 2.30 and shs. 2.35. The enriched bread of the same size will be sold for between shs. 2.50 and shs. 2.55; while the two-kilogramme wheat flour will be sold between shs. 7.20 and shs. 7.75. ■

CSO: 4700/1908

CHURCH DOES NOT EXIST TO BOLSTER REGIMES, AFFIRMS BISHOP

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 26 Aug 82 p 16

[Text]

THE chairman of the Kenya Episcopal Conference, Bishop Ndingi Mwana wa Nzeki has said that the church in structure or membership does not exist to bolster up any regime, tolerate any regime, or oppose any regime.

Bishop Ndingi was giving a sermon at a concelebrated mass to mark the 8th Amecea Plenary Assembly which is being attended by bishops from the seven Amecea countries.

He warned: "We (the church) belong to the apostolate of truth and courage, of pity and healing, of unselfishness and love. We belong to all regimes to the extent that they promote and support such values."

Bishop Ndingi made it clear that the church is critical of all regimes that do not support and promote truth and courage.

"Any association with any civil regime however seemingly advantageous or full of plausible intent, any such association that would dim the challenge of gospel pity and justice is already a be-

trayal of our pastoral mandate from Christ to teach all nations whatever I have commanded you," Bishop Ndingi warned.

On the relationship between the government and the church, Bishop Ndingi said: "Our kindest service to our civil rulers is to make it clear that our dimension is not temporal but eternal, that while we support projects aimed at improving man's human lot, we look primarily to a horizon beyond the visible, the tangible and the temporary."

On "Liberation Theology", Bishop Ndingi said that although it tells us that man in all his earth-bound dimensions must be free from exploitation, poverty, ignorance, disease and accorded scope for his personal development, a just wage, these are urgent ills and noble goals but they are not the church's primary concern.

The church and her members have been to the forefront in alleviating these ills and promoting these

goals. "But the church sees these misfortunes for what they are — the consequences of original and personal sin. Their impact may be lessened but they cannot be eradicated."

"Contrary to the trend of liberation theology, we must remember that we are pilgrims and transit passengers not permanent residents on this shrunken planet. We are bound to do our best to alleviate and improve man's human lot despite the ongoing legacy of human avarice, corruption, pride, selfishness in all its forms. Above all we must give man hope. That is what the gospel does, what our preaching must do. We must be the apostles of hope," Bishop Ndingi advised.

The mass was attended by hundreds of Christians, bishops, priests and sisters including the new papal charge d'affaires, msgr. Clemente Feccini, Amecea chairman, Bishop Eduardo Mazombwe of Zambia, and cardinals Maurice Otunga and Emmanuel Nsubuga of Uganda. The one week meeting ends on Saturday.

MUHORONI GASOHOL READY

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 27 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by John Mulaa]

[Text]

KENYA's power alcohol project by the Agro-Chemical and Food Co. Ltd. at Muhoroni has been completed on time and the plant's tanks are now holding 800,000 litres of the power alcohol. This is 13 days' production. The Kisumu plant, on the other hand, is still incomplete.

What is awaited is the pricing. A consultative policy committee headed by the ministry of energy has made a number of recommendations and is waiting a final decision from the treasury. The recommendation is for forty cents subsidy per litre which would make the ex-pump price for Gasohol in Nairobi to continue at shs.7.50 per litre as currently charged for super gasoline.

The blending formula agreed on is: super gasoline 65 per cent, regular gasoline 25 per cent and power alcohol (minimum 99.6 per cent) 10 per cent.

According to the committee, this particular blend of gasohol would be approximately 93 octane. Going into the price structure, the recommendation's report notes that the price for power alco-

hol at the factory in Muhoroni shall be shs. 5.72 per litre., and that of molasses payable by the factory shall be shs. 200 per metric ton delivered. Several gazette notifications regarding the use of gasohol including the classification of power alcohol as a motor spirit, fixed prices for fuel and if necessary the declaring of Nairobi as an exclusive gasohol zone, are still awaited.

Necessary marketing prearrangements, the report observes, should also be made. The report goes on to say that several salient factors, necessary for the smooth functioning of the gasohol programme need to be decided on. These include, the losses of the fuel in transit from the Agro-Chemical and Food Co. Ltd. at Muhoroni in storage and the handling by the Kenya Pipeline Company and measurement tolerances.

According to the observations of the committee, the ex-factory price of shs. 5.72 that has been permitted for the fuel by the ministry of energy does not cater for the possible losses that may be

incurred in transportation. It is expedient, the report says, for a decision to be made as to who will pay for the losses and now.

The report further notes that the price of shs. 5.72 for the fuel at the Muhoroni factory does not include the element of transportation from Muhoroni to Nairobi by the KPC. The transport cost has been fixed tentatively at 35 cents per litre, but it could, according to the report vary from time to time.

The KPC, claims the report, has made it clear that the fuel will only be received in the firms depots between eight in the morning and five in the evening, excluding weekends. Given this condition, the report says that more tankers will be needed to transport the power alcohol from Muhoroni to Nairobi.

The committee also noted that permission from the department of customs and excise should be given so that alcohol that will be used by the KPC for cleansing and first filling its pipelines should be duty free.

'PAMBANA' PRINTED IN MALINDI

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

KILIFI, Wednesday, (KNA) — President Daniel arap Moi disclosed here today that a Malindi resident posing as a professor had provided facilities for the printing of a seditious publication, *Pambana* in the town.

"He thought Malindi was so hidden that he could not be discovered," said the President who added that the self-styled professor has been arrested. President Moi said the government has a long hand and would apprehend anyone who was out to cause chaos.

The President was addressing a mammoth rally at Kilifi town before he officially opened the Baricho water project.

The president also announced that the new police commissioner, Mr. Bernard Njiiru, is to clear the police force of all corrupt officers.

"Some police officers are so corrupt that they do not mind about the security of *wananchi* unless they are bribed," said the president.

"They are there to protect *wananchi*, and from now on any police officer found receiving a bribe will go," President Moi declared. This clean up will also affect other public servants.

The president also hit out at a Kilifi MP he did not name but said was at the rally. He told the MP to "watch his loud mouth or face the music".

However, the president said the MP in question was not Mr. Katana Ngala.

"I want leaders who care about the welfare of *wananchi* and not idlers who engage in loose talk."

President Moi also told the District Commissioners in Coast Province to license only genuine applicants for the brewing of local liquor for

traditional ceremonies. He pointed out that some people were applying for liquor licences "just to drink and cause suffering to my Nyayo children".

The president observed that licensing of bogus applicants would only cause children to suffer as both parents would come home drunk, not worried about the health of the children.

He called on leaders to preach love and unity, and assist *wananchi* in raising their standards of living instead of cheap talk. He warned *wananchi* against relying on courts for the solution of their domestic misunderstandings.

"Courts are for crooks who cannot defend themselves before the elders. Rely on elders," he stated.

Present at the occasion were ministers, and several assistant ministers.

LIBERIA

DOE, KAUNDA DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF OAU

AB110753 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The Liberian head of state, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, today held talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kuanda at the executive mansion in Monrovia. The talks which lasted about 45 minutes, centered around the future of the OAU. Both leaders discussed the question of the POLISARIO and the urgent need to convene a summit conference of the organization.

According to an executive mansion release issued in Monrovia after the talks, head of state Doe indicated that there prevailed an atmosphere of understanding of the problems facing the OAU. He said he and his colleague agreed that every effort must be made by the leaders of Africa to save the organization from disintegration. In this respect, they promised to continue the search for a compromise in the present stalemate in which the organization finds itself.

In welcoming the Zambian leader to Liberia earlier, the head of state expressed the conviction that such meetings among the African leaders serve to bring greater harmony and understanding among their respective peoples. Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe extended an invitation to President Kuanda to visit Liberia in the near future and the Zambian leader pleasingly accepted the invitation. Dr Kaunda also indicated that he would be happy to have the Liberian leader visit his country, and he therefore considered that details of these visits would be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Among the participants in the talks on the Liberian side were the vice head of state, the secretary general of the People's Redemption Council, the ministers of foreign affairs, labor, health and social welfare, information, commerce, industry and transportation as well as the director general of the cabinet.

Also today, the Zambian president, Dr Kaunda, expressed optimism that the OAU's summit conference will convene this year. Dr Kaunda was answering questions from journalists whether the pan-African body will meet this year after the Tripoli summit failed last month.

Also speaking at a news conference at the Roberts International Airport today at the end of his 1-day official working visit to Liberia, Dr Kaunda said African leaders were consulting on the matter.

On a question of the OAU's chairmanship, President Kaunda said that the Kenyan president, Daniel Arap Moi, was still the OAU chairman until the next summit was held.

Asked to comment on his present mission to some African states, Dr Kaunda said he and other leaders have discussed issues of very serious nature which should be confined to the members of heads of state [as heard].

On bilateral and international issues, the Zambian leader praised the CIC, Dr Doe, for creating good conditions for the exchange of views on bilateral matters as well as matters affecting the OAU. On the efforts the frontline states were making to ensure independence for Namibia, Dr Kaunda explained that recently members of the frontlines states concluded a meeting to discuss the issue and had submitted a report to the proper authorities.

CSO: 4700/1947

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

IRON ORE MINING CLOSEDOWN--Monrovia, 21 Sep (AFP)--Liberia's largest iron ore mining company, LAMCO, is to close down for six weeks and is to sack more than a third of its workers due to "continued worldwide depression in the steel industry", the government NEW LIBERIAN newspaper reported here today. The move stemmed from drastic reduction in shipments to the company's regular European customers, and a complete halt by certain steel companies that buy ore from LAMCO but cannot pay their debts, the paper said, quoting company sources. The sources said one unnamed steel company owed 5.2 million dollars to LAMCO for delivered ore, while another company could not take its contractual quantities, thereby causing a stockpile. Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy Foday Kromah has said the present situation would force the company to sack 1,500 out of its 4,000 workforce, and reduce salaries and fringe benefits for the remainder when the company reopens. "We will have to make a lot of sacrifices if we want the company to continue to operate", Mr Kromah added. LAMCO, 290 miles northeast of here, along with two other iron ore mining companies produce ore that accounts for 70 percent of Liberia's export earnings. [Text] [AB211259 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 21 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1952

ROLE, STRUCTURE OF MALAWI CONGRESS PARTY NOTED

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 28 Aug-3 Sep 82 [Supplement] pp 11, 13, 15, 19, 21

[Article by John R. Ngwiri: "The Malawi Congress Party: Instrument of National Development"]

[Text]

IN AFRICA there are numerous aspects of development. Of these, three are significant.

The first is the desire of the indigenous people to be recognised and regarded as being worthy of respect and dignity.

The second is the intention that real nation-building will become a practical substitute for ideological nationalism.

The third is the faith that development is a remedy for the social ills bequeathed by the colonialists. The net result is that the political leaders look on themselves as the spearhead for building a prosperous nation.

Economic development is a means towards social progress. This is why most African governments concentrate their economic, administrative, and other resources in the public sector, and aim to realise social development through centrally planned capital investment and major state participation in the economy.

The Role of the Malawi Congress Party

In several African states the political parties which successfully waged the struggle for independence have faded away to become mere shadows of their former selves. However, in Malawi the national movement still maintains a vigorous and un-diminished network, equally strongly based both in rural villages and in urban centres. The Malawi Congress Party has maintained its pre-eminent status and distinctive role in the nation because it is not only associated in the minds of the people with the patriotic struggle against colonial rule, but has consistently led the way, strongly, in economic development since independence.

The success of the MCP is due to several factors. First of all, the inspiring leadership of the Life President of Malawi, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, whose wide popularity is permanent and readily dis-

cernible. Secondly, the maintenance of the four Cornerstones of the Malawi Nation, namely, Unity, Loyalty, Obedience, and Discipline, which provide a framework for the conduct and deportment of Malawians. Thirdly, the absence of ethnic biases which have been a source of divisive tendencies in most African countries. Fourthly, the continuous mobilisational capacity of the MCP in the post-independence era, which reflects the fact that the strength of this organisation is derived from the voluntary grass-roots support of ordinary men, women, and young people in the villages throughout Malawi.

How the MCP has maintained its position of nation-wide importance can best be understood in the context of (i) its historical development; and (ii) its organisational structure and relationship with government administration.

Early Beginnings

The development of the MCP can be considered briefly as falling into three chronological phases: the first starts with the formation of the Nyasaland African Congress in 1944; the second with the return home in mid-1958 of Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda; and the third is obviously the post-independence period from 1964 onwards.

The Nyasaland African Congress was an urban-based party which was dominated by civil servants. It was a successor to the pre-World War II Native Associations. Although the NAC provided a channel through which Africans could vent anti-colonial grievances it lacked effective leadership, and failed to either delay or prevent the imposition of the Rhodesian Federation on Nyasaland in 1953. During the next five years the NAC declined in strength to a very low ebb, having ineffectively opposed the enforcement of highly unpopular colonial agricultural legislation, and having been unable to reflect the widespread fears that farming land would be seized as in Rhodesia.

An effective political organisation began to emerge soon after the historic return of Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda from Ghana in July 1958. The following month he was elected President General of the NAC and thereafter embarked on a tour of the whole country, addressing political rallies in every District. As a result the people of Nyasaland were so well organised and so closely united that the colonial Government in Zomba was obliged to take heed of what Dr. Banda was saying or thinking.

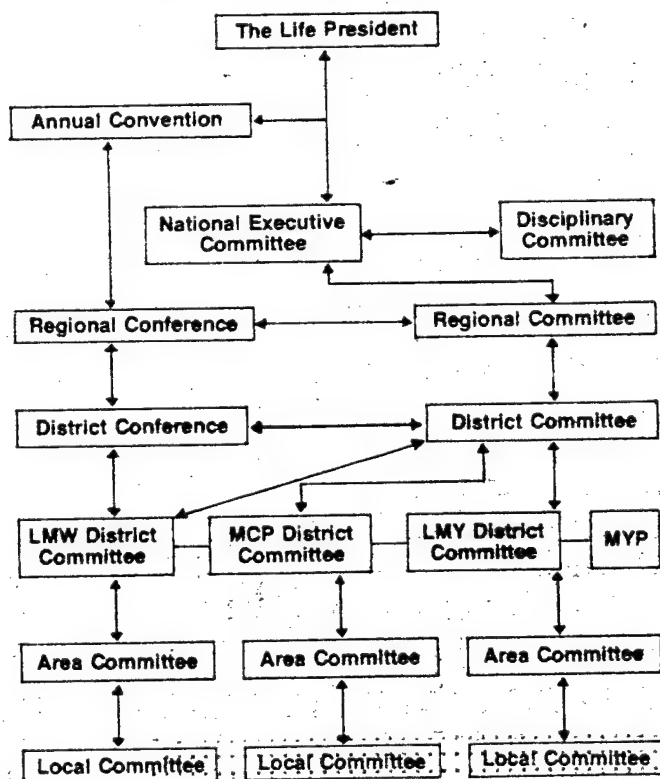
Through a disastrous political blunder on the part of the authorities, Dr. Banda was arrested and detained in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, and his Party proscribed. However, 13 months later the colonial Government just had to release him, and the Malaŵi Congress Party emerged with considerable zeal and vigour. And soon afterwards he was invited by Iain Macleod to London for talks which ended in Nyasaland having a constitution which contained the basic elements of democracy, including provision for elections with two categories of voting rolls: 'lower' (20 seats) and 'higher' (8 seats).

In August 1961 the Malaŵi Congress Party won all 20 seats on the lower roll with massive support, as well as the two it had contested on the higher roll, while the MCP-supported independent candidate was also successful. Since the United Federal Party of the white settlers gained only five seats, the results of the elections affirmed the people's trust and confidence in Dr. Banda and the Malaŵi Congress Party.

In accordance with the Agreement reached in London, five seats on the Executive Council (the nucleus of a Cabinet) were given to the Malaŵi Congress Party. The other five

Figure 1

The Organisation of the Malaŵi Congress Party



seats were retained by officials of the colonial Government. As leader of the majority in the Legislature Dr. Banda was appointed Leader of Government Business. This was not the end of the road. Great tasks lay ahead and, as Dr. Banda correctly put it, the election was only the beginning of the country's struggle for freedom and independence: 'My work has just begun. The election gives me the opportunity which I have always wanted.' That is, to work for his people and the country.

In September 1963, Dr. Banda again went to Britain to discuss further constitutional advancement with the British Government, and simultaneously negotiated for Nyasaland to secede from the Federation, which eventually 'died' on 31 December 1963.

Malaŵi became *de facto* a one-party state when the MCP won *all* seats in the new elections held three months before independence was declared on 6 July 1964. The years since then have seen the transformation of the MCP into a movement that is directed towards promoting economic development and social progress. The MCP quickly grew into a national organisation with strong rural grass-roots through a large network of local branches, and such a structure was ideally suited to the tasks of mobilising the rural masses to tackle the problems of development.

In its 1964 election campaign the MCP made a number of promises that have been kept and honoured, mainly by mobilising the people for intensive agricultural production, both for subsistence and for export. The fact that the MCP has achieved a great

deal stems from two important factors. The first is the able and far-sighted leadership provided by the Ngwazi, and the second is the unqualified response given by all Malaŵians, at all times, to his call for hard work in the fields.

The President has taken the lead himself, followed by his Ministers, Party officials, Chiefs, civil servants, and ordinary men and women — all have been encouraged to own and run farms of their own. As a result the economy of this country boomed beyond the expectations of most people; until, alas, it too was caught up in the problems of inflationary prices for oil and other essential manufactured imports, decreasingly less-favourable agriculture export prices, and worldwide recession. Nevertheless, the strong agricultural base which was established in Malaŵi, which the internal economy depends, has not been impaired, and the country has been spared mass unemployment.

Structure and Organisation

Not many countries in Africa have retained a really strong and effective party. The MCP is one of the few exceptions, and it is thus well worthwhile to look more closely at the structure and organisation of this successful political movement.

At the national level the highest policy-making authority is the Annual Convention, although the leadership of the Party is solely vested in the Life President. The organisation of the MCP spreads to and from the grassroots through three Regional and 25 District Committees to over 1,200 Area Party

Branches, strengthened everywhere by the existence of the League of Malaŵi Women and the League of Malaŵi Youth. Such a structure enables not only all members of the Party to make their needs and views known to their leaders — and, indeed, to the Life President himself — but also for decisions made at the top to reach the people in the villages in a very short time. These features are diagrammatically summarised in Figure 1.

PARTY

The close relationship between the structures of the Party and the Government is of special significance, especially with regard to the continuing post-independence work if always promoting planned development. The overriding feature here is the tendency towards the fusion of governmental and Party roles at the centre — also, to some extent, at the regional headquarters — with an increasing distinction being made between the Party and the Government as one moves further down the hierarchy. Although a high premium is placed on the involvement of Party leaders in most aspects of rural development, there have been calculated measures to separate the functions of the MCP from those of field administration and local government.

However, although the district branches of the MCP are separated organisationally from the District Councils, District Administrations, or other government agencies in the field, a framework for co-ordination exists in the form of the District Development Committees and their extensions at the sub-

district level. For example, the Chairmen of District Councils are *ex officio* members of the District Committees of the Malawi Congress Party. Therefore, the involvement of local leaders in rural development embraces both party leaders and those who have been elected as members of the District Councils. Figure 2 illustrates these features.

The Political Setting for co-ordinated Rural Development

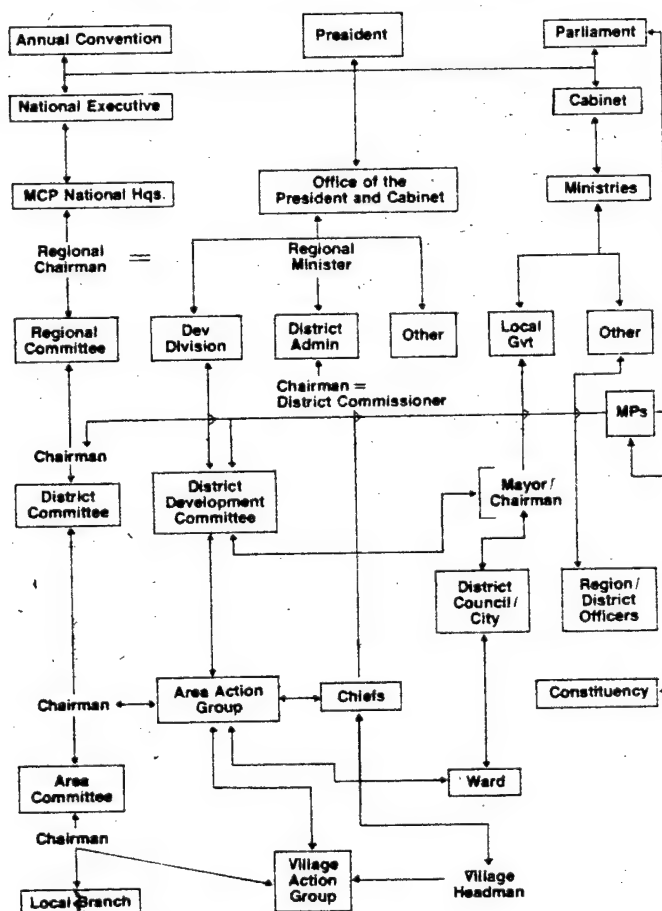
In the national context, the role of the Malawi Congress Party in development may be narrowed down to two specific but closely interrelated areas. The first is the large measure of political influence which the MCP exercises over policy, at all levels of the social strata. The second is the high premium placed on the maintenance of political stability and harmonious relationships between the leaders of the Malawi Congress Party and civil servants at the branch, area, district, regional, and national levels.

Despite the very effective MCP policy influence there is a visible separation of party and government structures, apart from the fact that some national leaders are members of both the Cabinet and the National Executive Committee. Malawi has not gone in for the politicisation of the public service. Through its leadership the MCP has provided extra administrative authority which has been instrumental in inculcating harmony and co-operation between the

Party and the Government. A generous measure of appreciation of each other's role in development is mutually understood by both sides of the national equation. This situation is clearly conducive to rapid development once the necessary material ingredients are available. It means quite simply that the people are responsive, mobilised, and ready to play their part.

The MCP has also a social role in the day-to-day affairs that affect people as regards local disasters, illnesses, or mishaps of one kind or another. For instance, in the event of a death in a village, it is the Party leaders, working with the traditional authorities, who assist in making the necessary arrangements for burial and for comforting the bereaved families. The

Figure 2
The relationship between Party and Government



members of the Party may also give a helping hand with farming activities — e.g. seeding, weeding, or harvesting — to a family whose head is sick or dead, or is in any way incapable of fending for itself. This goes on all the time, and the extent of such activities varies widely.

How the System Works and Why

The MCP has been transformed from an independence movement into an effective instrument of economic development and social progress. In order to achieve this goal, the Party, the Government, and the people had to develop a sound relationship of understanding and trust, and this has only been achieved through the guidance of the National Leader.

Development in Malaŵi has been highly effective because the Life President has taken into account long-term forces, and has related them to the social fabric, the cultural background, and the political expectations of the masses.

Time and again the Ngwazi has exhorted his people to work hard, and not to expect to prosper through 'Manna from Heaven'. He has insisted that even though Malaŵi may receive foreign aid and technical assistance from elsewhere, the most important ingredient for development is 'You, my people'. In other words, the primary responsibility for the formulation of a programme for development should, as far as possible,

be that of the people concerned. This means that development has to be co-operative. It should not be something doled out to passive recipients. The practice is that before the Government embarks upon any rural development — whether in agriculture, village water supply, roads, or schools — the local Party leaders are informed about the project, and how it is envisaged that this will benefit the local people. Once this has been done, the Party organises a public meeting where suggestions on how to improve the project are made, noted, and then discussed with the Government implementation agency so that appropriate action can be taken.

The intention behind these meetings is that once the people understand that the projects are for their benefit, they will invariably regard them as their own. They will therefore not just sit back passively and watch the Government do the work. On the contrary, they always prefer to be active participants in their implementation — women and youth, equally with men. This is why knowledgeable economic institutions like the World Bank have publicly stated that some of the most successful examples of rural development in the Third World are to be found in Malaŵi.

Whither Malaŵi?

That eminent Kenyan scholar, Ali A. Mazrui, has referred to Africa as a 'Continent in Transition', over which hangs a cluster of symbols: the crescent of

Arab power, the cross of western European technology, the hammer and sickle of the Communists, and, more ominously, the question mark representing bewilderment and uncertainty. These external influences are bringing different kinds of repercussions that generate, in their wake, confusion, ideological party-power struggles, and conflict. This is why there is a relevance in Mazrui's rhetoric: 'Whither Africa?'.

Malaŵi is part and parcel of the continent. It, too, is in transition, but by way of contrast with many other African political parties, the MCP is a national organisation with clear objectives, with leaders who have unwavering faith and deep convictions, who can be relied upon to act in the best interests of the people because they have embarked on a definite course leading to progress and prosperity, measured initially in simple terms as regards the provision of adequate food, clothing, and shelter. This is why any initiatives by the Party and the Government are received with alacrity and acted upon with speed.

What all this means is that the MCP is seen throughout the length and breadth of Malaŵi not only as a unifying factor, but also as a movement that is designed to improve the quality of everyday life. A political organisation of this nature is bound to enjoy popular support and to continue as a most effective instrument for the development and prosperity of the nation.

TRAORE PAYS BRIEF VISIT, TALKS WITH KOUNTCHE

ABL32053 Naimey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Malian head of state Gen Moussa Traore paid a brief visit to Naimey this afternoon. Upon his arrival at the Naimey International Airport, Gen Moussa Traore was welcomed by Col Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state.

During his brief visit to our capital, the Malian head of state held talks with President Seyni Kountche concerning the OAU. Shortly before his departure, the Malian head of state repounded to questions put to him by our reporter Hussein Hibre:

[Begin recording] [Traore] As you know, the peoples and the leaders of our African continent have always met in order to discuss the problems facing the continent. Everyone is aware of the recent events taking place within our organization. I am referring to the OAU crisis. During the discussions that I have just held with my brother and friend, President Seyni Kountche, we examined the situation and found that we hold completely identical views on the issue and we think that the crisis currently raging within the continental organization [words indistinct] and that Niger and Mali must do everything possible to resolve this crisis so that the OAU can move rapidly forward in order to enable us to achieve our objective of decolonization. Furthermore, we discussed bilateral issues. As you know, relations between Niger and Mali are very good; this enables the cooperation between the two countries to develop fruitfully.

Before leaving Niamey, I would like to thank my brother and friend, President Seyni Kountche, the members of his government and the Niger authorities for the very warm and fraternal welcome--a typically African welcome--accorded my entourage and myself.

[Question] Specifically Mr President, because of the controversial admission of the SDAR to the OAU, today the pan-African organization is on verge of explosion. Are the positions of the different heads of state on this issue (?strictly based on the admission problem), and in your opinion, Mr President, what do you think should be done in order to avoid the explosion and to ascertain the credibility of the OAU?

[Answer] The OAU still remains functional. I have just asserted that Niger and Mali have agreed to preserve the continent's unity; to preserve the OAU constitutes a priority for the member states of the organization. To say that it is on the abyss is too much. And to assert that the OAU will explode is also too much. The OAU is certainly in crisis; this is a reality. Is this crisis due to the fact that the SDAR has been admitted to the OAU? And if the SDAR has been admitted into the pan-African organization and if this issue has provoked the crisis of the OAU, we the African leaders must be able to unite and discuss this issue of the SDAR's admission to the pan-African organization.

[Question] Mr President, recently, you were in Algiers where you held discussions with the Mauritanian and Algerian heads of state. What was the purpose of this minisummit?

[Answer] I have just explained to my brother and friend, President Seyni Kountche, the purpose of our meeting. It is aimed at strengthening cooperation among our different countries which already enjoy very good relations. And you will ask me why Niger [words indistinct] [End recording]

After his departure from Naimey, the Malian head of state sent the following message to President Kountche: "After returning to Mali after an unforgettable trip to your beautiful and hospitable capital, I wish to thank you very sincerely again for the very warm welcome accorded to my delegation and myself during our stay in your country. I also express to you the total readiness of the Malian people and government for the strengthening of our bilateral cooperation and the consolidation of the unity of Africa."

CSO: 4719/1402

TRAORE VISITS, TALKS WITH ZERBO, PRESS

AB132205 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] President Moussa Traore of Mali left Ouagadougou this afternoon for Naimey at the end of a few hours working visit in our capital. Accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye and minister of interior and security, Lt Col Abderhamane Maiga the Malian head of state was seen off at the airport by Col Saye Zerbo, surrounded by top personalities of the country.

During his short stay in our capital, Gen Moussa Traore had a working session with Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the military committee of redress for national progress and head of state, followed by a private luncheon. A short while before his departure the Malian president granted an interview to the press at the presidential palace. He stressed in a statement the identity of viewpoints and perfect understanding that exist between Col Saye Zerbo and himself.

[Begin recording] [Traore] I would first of all like to express my gratitude to my brother and friend, President Saye Zerbo, the members of the government and the authorities of your country for the very warm and fraternal welcome and for the truly African hospitality accorded me as well as my entourage. And as you have just observed the brevity of my visit, it is explained by the fact that there was perfect understanding between President Saye Zerbo and myself during the talks which we have just held. During these talks we discussed African problems, particularly the crisis which is facing our continental organization. In fact, I came here to find a solution and compromise that can, first of all, safeguard the interests of Africa and Africans so that we can stand above our political divergences. We arrived at a similarity of viewpoints and that is the essential thing. We also discussed bilateral issues, and as you are aware, cooperation between our two countries is gathering more strength everyday. And we felt that this cooperation should surpass our present hopes and aspirations. I would once again like to thank President Saye Zerbo and all the authorities of Upper Volta for the welcome given me. [End recording]

President Moussa Traore also answered two other questions on the prevailing situation within the OAU.

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified journalist] Your mission and that of some of your peers has mainly consisted of persuading those who were absent from the Tripoli summit to attend the Tripoli summit before the end of this year. However, it happens that certain heads of state, especially, President Daniel Arap Moi and Sekou Toure, are suggesting the holding of a preliminary summit prior to the Tripoli summit. What is Mali's stand on this?

[Answer] The mission was not to persuade; it was to get into contact with and inform, and to find a solution to the crisis. Mali's viewpoint is that a divided, broken Africa will be of no benefit to either those who went to Tripoli or those who were absent from Tripoli. We must all come together as brothers. We do not choose our brothers, we choose our friends. One does not choose one's brother. We have to meet as brothers, have dialogue and then we can find solutions to our political divergences. This is all that the mission is about.

[Question] A last question, please. Certain rumors had it that Mali might present a candidate to succeed Edem Kodjo. Can you confirm or deny this rumor?

[Answer] Well, let us not pay attention to the rumors and we shall see.
[End recording]

CSO: 4719/1402

BRIEFS

TRAORE VISIT TO SENEGAL--Gen Moussa Traore left Dakar this afternoon. The Malian head of state was seen off by President Abdou Diouf, surrounded by Habib Thiam, prime minister, members of the government, National Assembly and many civilian and military personalities. In a short statement to the press, President Traore said that he and President Abdou Diouf exchanged views on some bilateral and African issues, recalling that dialogue and consultation have always prevailed between Senegal and Mali. The Malian president stressed that the two countries held identical viewpoints on all the subjects discussed especially on the ways and means of solving African problems. Mali, together with Congo, Libya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, is a member of the 6-member committee set up in Tripoli and charged with making contacts which will permit the holding of an OAU summit before the end of the year. He thanked President Abdou Diouf for the warm welcome and the African hospitality which were accorded him. [Text] [AB101055 Daka Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82]

TRAORE LEAVES OUAGADOUGOU FOR NIAMEY--President Moussa Traore continues his tour within the framework of the mission assigned to the committee of six heads of state to solve the OAU crisis. He was in Ouagadougou this morning while he is expected to be in Niamey soon. The crisis, it will be recalled, was caused by the admission of the SDAR. This decision marred the holding of the 19th summit in Tripoli. [Excerpt] [AB131553 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 13 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1402

DETAILS OF NEW BUDGET, GROWTH EXPECTATIONS GIVEN

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in English 18, 19 Aug 82

[Two part article by Azad Jeetun]

[18 Aug 82 p 6]

[Text]

A protracted electoral campaign resulted in an economic stagnation and lull in the country. After this long period of uncertainty a new dynamism had to be instilled in the economy and it devolved on the budget to play that crucial psychological role. It was expected to reveal changes in our economic policies and to give a new sense of direction and impetus to the economy. It also gave us an opportunity to appraise to what extent the government would abide by the economic programmes contained in the MMM/PSM manifesto. For all these reasons, the budget was meant to mark a departure from the annual ritual of budget presentation in earlier years.

The 1982/83 budget is different altogether from previous ones in another respect. The Finance Minister has endeavoured to convey the message that the budget-making process should not be necessarily shrouded in mystery. It has been announced after prior consultations with different organizations. This approach has been welcome by practically all organizations as there is a sense of participation in policy-making and, more importantly, a sense of understanding of

the hard economic realities we have to face. At the same time, the dialogue facilitated the task of the Finance Minister since he could thereby feel the pulse of almost all sectors of the economy. It cannot be denied that this approach has been largely successful and the budget has won wide acceptability in spite of the serious financial constraints and the additional tax burden. The budget was no less a psychological exercise than an economic one.

Growth of revenue and expenditure

In 1981/82, the recurrent expenditure exceeded the budgetary estimate by 12.6 per cent while, on the revenue side, there was a shortfall of 7.6 per cent over the estimates. As a result, the projected deficit of Rs 134 million actually turned out to be Rs 677 million which represents a more than four-fold increase. It is not out of place to mention that, on the one hand, the actual recurrent expenditure has always been higher than the original estimates as Table 1 indicates. On the other hand, revenue collections exceeded the budget projections in two years only between 1977/78 and 1982/83. Even in these two years, the increase in revenue was lower than that of expenditure.

Generally, expenditure growth outstrips revenue increase. This observation applies to this budget as well. In the current fiscal

year, revenue is expected to grow by 18.7 per cent whereas expenditure growth will be 20.8 per cent. It is pertinent to note that we are having a deficit for the seventh consecutive year and what is worse is the fact that every year we face a record expenditure level and a record deficit in spite of a new record level of revenue. This is also evident from Figure 1.

The total budget deficit is further swollen since, on the capital budget, revenue (grants and dividends) will amount to Rs 165 million only while expenditure forecasts stand at Rs 1200 million. Capital expenditure is expected to increase by only 10 per cent between 1981/82 and 1982/83, that is, by less than 50 per cent of the growth of recurrent expenditure. It is precisely because of the low growth of capital expenditure that the total budget deficit for 1982/83 is estimated at Rs 1 364.3 million or 10 per cent of GDP. This is in line with the prescription of the International Monetary

Fund. The figure compares favourably, both in absolute and relative terms, to the total budget deficit of Rs 1 495 in 1981/82 or 12.7 per cent of GDP. The recurrent budget deficit represents an increasing share of GDP at market prices. It represented 1.8 per cent of GDP in 1979/80 and reached 5.7 per cent in 1981/82. In this financial year, it will reach another peak of 6.4 per cent. Admittedly, this ratio is extremely high. Thus, the capital budget has not been allowed to swell so as to reduce the overall deficit to manageable proportions. This is not to imply that development expenditure has been neglected. Given the limited resources available, the government has no alternative than to concentrate on projects with a short gestation period and on projects that would lead to an eventual saving of foreign exchange. But this strategy can only be for the short and medium terms. In the long run priority should be given to the social

Table 1
The growing recurrent budget deficit (Rs million)

Year	Recurrent Revenue		Recurrent Expenditure		Deficit		Deficit GDP Ratio
	Estimates	Actual	Estimates	Actual	Estimates	Actual	Ratio
1977/78	1145.4	1260.8	1242.2	1441.3	- 96.8	-180.5	1.3
1978/79	1500.0	1486.4	1602.0	1770.0	-102.0	-283.6	3.8
1979/80	1755.0	1863.9	1780.0	2016.0	-25.0	-152.2	1.8
1980/81	2200.0	2163.0	2294.0	2525.2	-94.0	-362.2	3.6
1981/82	2595.0	2398.0	2729.0	3075.0	-134.0	-677.0	5.7
1982/83	2846.0	—	3716.0	—	-870.0	—	6.4

**FIGURE 1 RECURRENT REVENUE &
EXPENDITURE 1977/78 – 1982/83**

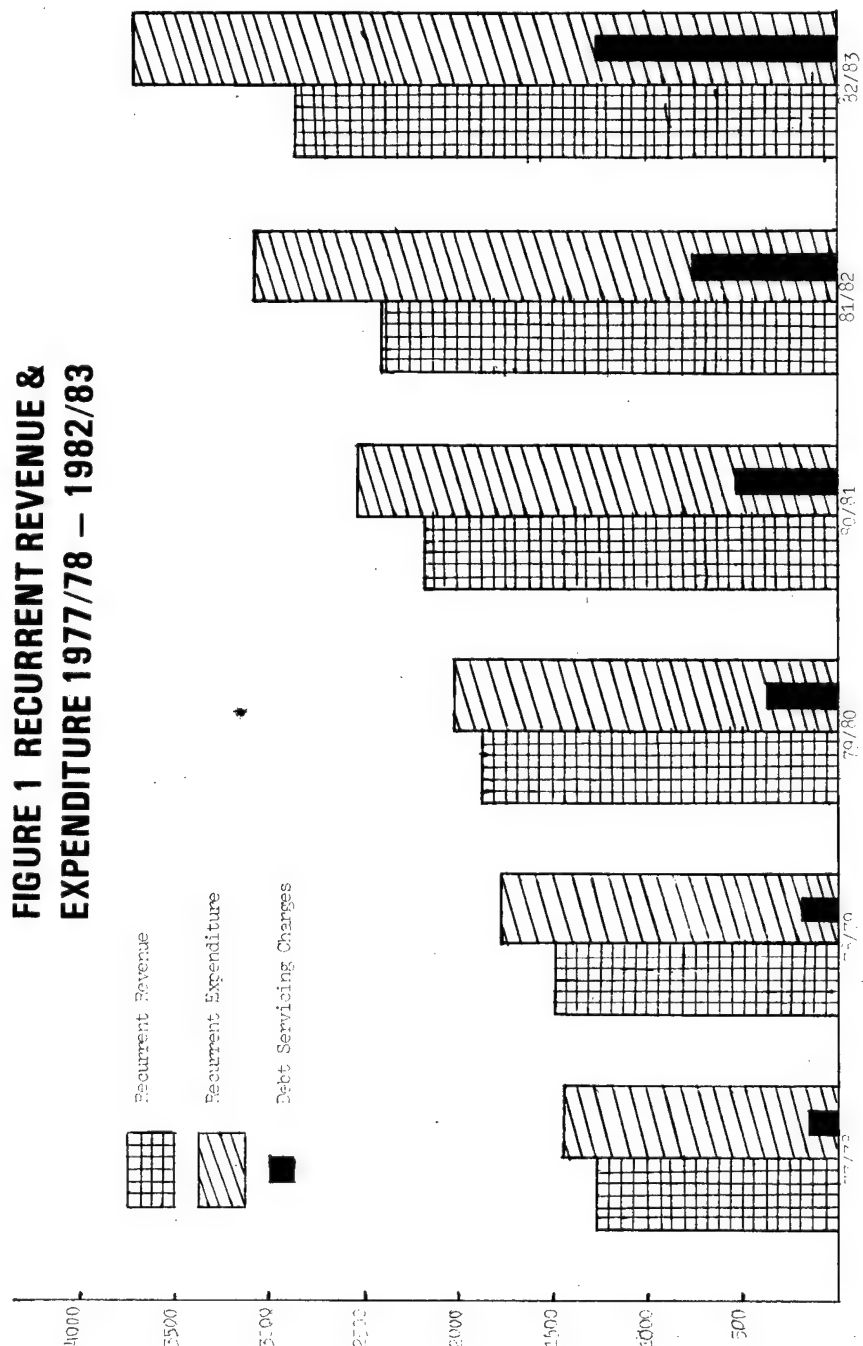
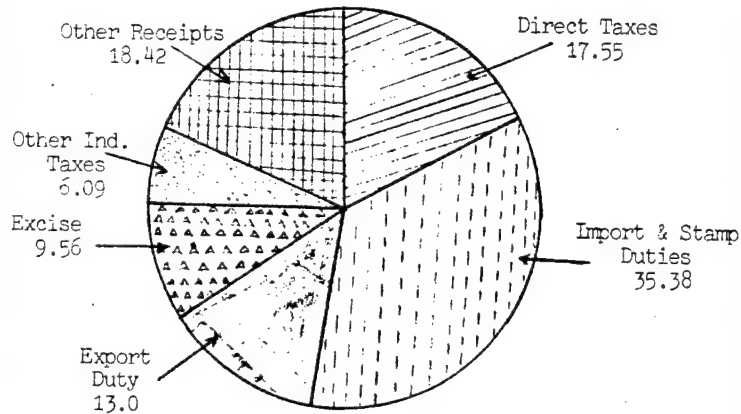


Table 2
Debt servicing and the budget (Rs million)

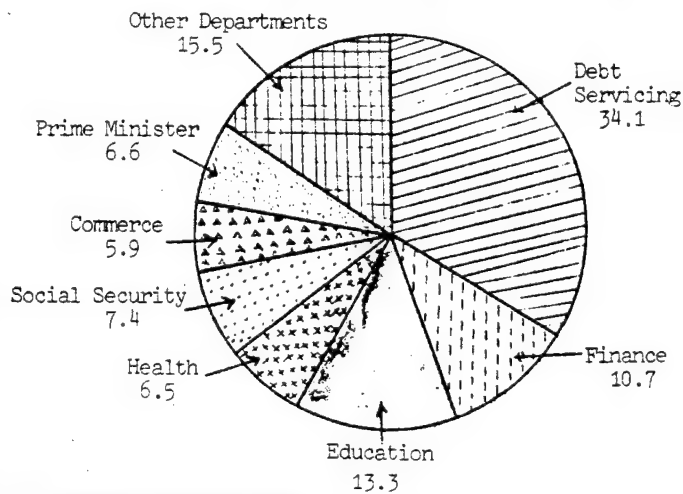
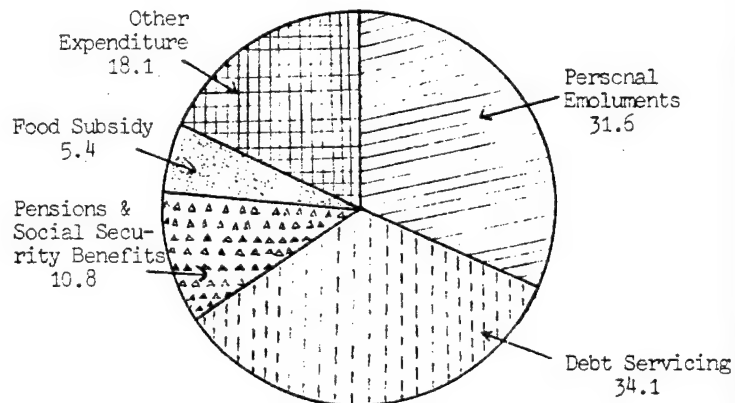
<i>Year</i>	<i>Debt Servicing</i>		<i>Debt Servicing as a % of</i>		<i>Recurrent Expenditure Debt Servicing</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Cumulative Increase</i>	<i>Recurrent Revenue</i>	<i>Recurrent Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Increase</i>
1977/78	153.0	—	12.1	10.6	1288.3	—
1978/79	186.5	+21.9	12.5	10.5	1583.5	22.9
1979/80	371.5	+142.8	19.9	18.4	1644.6	3.9
1980/81	536.3	+250.5	24.8	21.2	1988.9	20.9
1981/82	764.0	+399.0	31.9	24.8	2311.0	16.2
1982/83	1265.0	+726.8	44.4	34.0	2451.0	6.1

THE BUDGET IN A NUTSHELL

WHERE IT COMES FROM ...



WHERE IT GOES...



overhead capital that will increase the absorptive capacity of the economy so as not to compromise our economic development.

Distributions in revenue and expenditure

The distributions of recurrent revenue and expenditure are given in the three pie diagrams. Indirect taxes constitute 64.03 per cent, direct taxes 17.55 per cent and non-tax receipts 18.42 per cent of total revenue. Import and stamp duties are the principal sources of revenue to the government. As far as expenditure is concerned it is noteworthy that debt servicing charges are higher than the total personal emoluments in the government, the former representing 34.1 per cent and the latter 31.6 per cent of recurrent expenditure.

Four items, namely personal emoluments, debt servicing charges, pensions and social security payments and food subsidy constitute 81.9 per cent of our expenditure. Rs 744 million or 20.0 per cent of expenditure is devoted to grants and subsidies in contrast with last year's estimate of Rs 516 million or 18.9 per cent of the budget. Social benefits together with grants

and subsidies account for 30.8 per cent of expenditure; the Ministry of Education alone absorbs 13.4 per cent of expenditure.

The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the colossal debt servicing burden inherited by the government and which is beyond its control. 34 per cent of the recurrent expenditure is swallowed by debt servicing charges. They also account for 44.4 per cent of the recurrent revenue. This burden has increased phenomenally within a few years as a glance at Figure 1 and Table 2 indicates. In 1977/78 debt servicing charges constituted only 10.6 per cent of recurrent expenditure and 12.1 per cent of revenue. The increase has been of the order of 726.8 per cent between 1977/78 and 1982/83. During the same period, the share of external debt servicing in total debt servicing has increased from 25 per cent to 67 per cent. In 1982/83, out of a total debt-servicing of Rs 1 265 million, interest will amount to Rs 717 million or 56.7 per cent and capital repayments will amount to Rs 465 million or 36.8 per cent. If we exclude debt servicing from recurrent expenditure, other recurrent expenditure will increase by only 6.1 per cent in 1982/83. This

represents 45.5 per cent of the inflation rate and is slightly lower than the average compensation rate of 6.5 per cent.

Concluding remarks

The budget does not break off with the past trends in revenue and expenditure. But this does not imply a continuation of our past economic policies for two main reasons. For one thing, we could not expect a more balanced budget in a short lapse of time. It cannot be denied that there is a genuine attempt to utilize expenditure effectively and to control its growth. There is an indication that the deficit has been kept within certain limits and in future this deficit will be reduced further. For another, the budget is not a mere income and expenditure statement. It provides, above all, guidelines of the general economic policies to be pursued by the government. Given the financial constraints, its role in stimulating the economy is seriously circumscribed. It can, therefore, be asked to what extent can it be successful in setting into motion the forces so essential for the revival of the economy. I intend to treat this aspect of the budget in another article.

[18 Aug 82 p 6]

[Text]

AFTER portraying a gloomy picture of the prevailing economic situation in "The State of the Mauritius Economy", the Finance Minister was expected to present an austere budget. But he could not stop there. In the light of the economic

diagnosis, he had to tailor his policies to put an end to the economic stagnation and to pave the way for the recovery process. This quantitative analysis was unquestionable as it was merely a statement of facts concerning the behaviour of a few selected economic indicators. However, there is no consensus as to the impact of the budgetary measures on the economic revival. Before appraising the impact of these measures on the economy we shall give an overview of employment, investment and production trends in the last six years.

The real national income had declined by 7.8 per cent in 1980. In 1981, it was still lower than its level in 1979. It is, however, expected to pick up this year thanks to an expected good sugar crop. The slow-down in the growth of real national income in 1980 and 1981 is mainly attributable to the poor performance of agriculture as it is evident from Figure 1. While output in the commodity producing sectors is on the

rise, two sectors, namely construction and wholesale and retail trade, are on the down-turn. As far as investment is concerned, we note that the volume of investment in 1981 is lower than in 1976. Investment activities that started to decline since 1979 have recorded a more steep fall lately. Investment is on the downward trend in the main sectors as shown in Figure 2. This is in contrast with the production trends that showed that

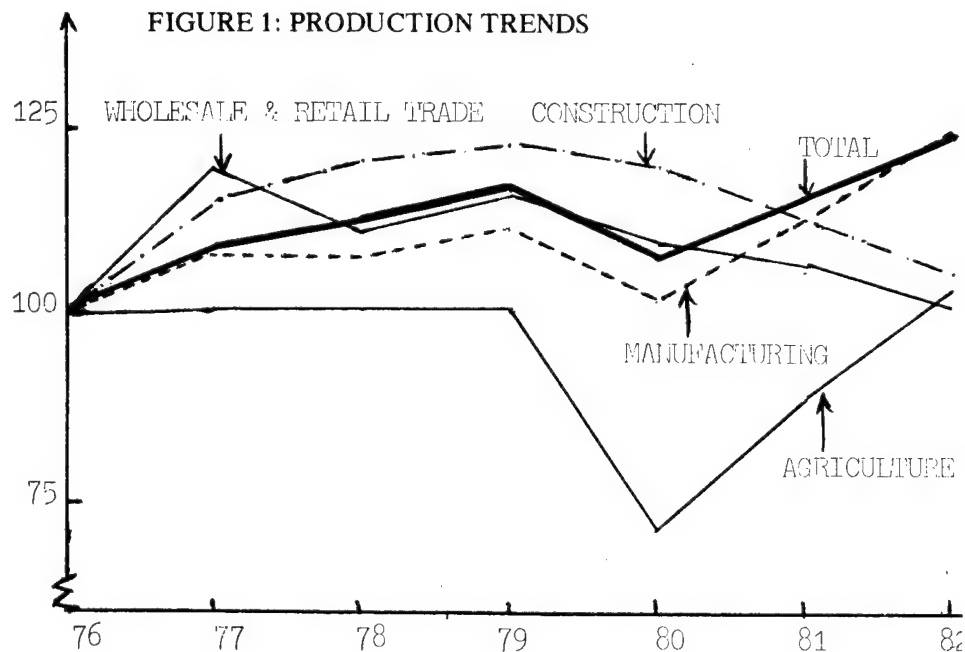
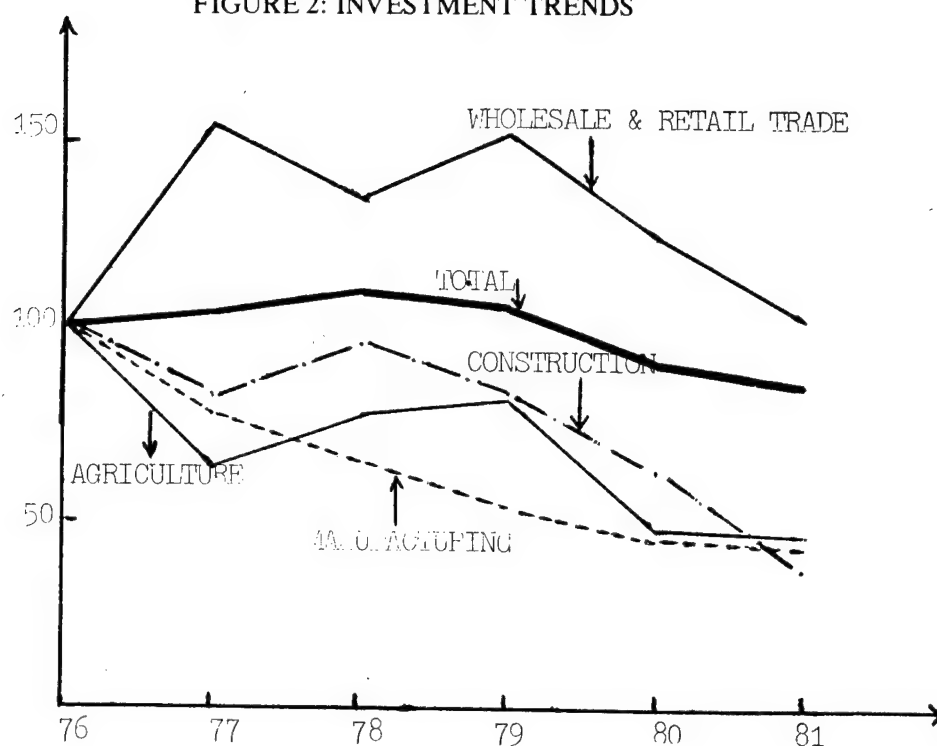


FIGURE 2: INVESTMENT TRENDS



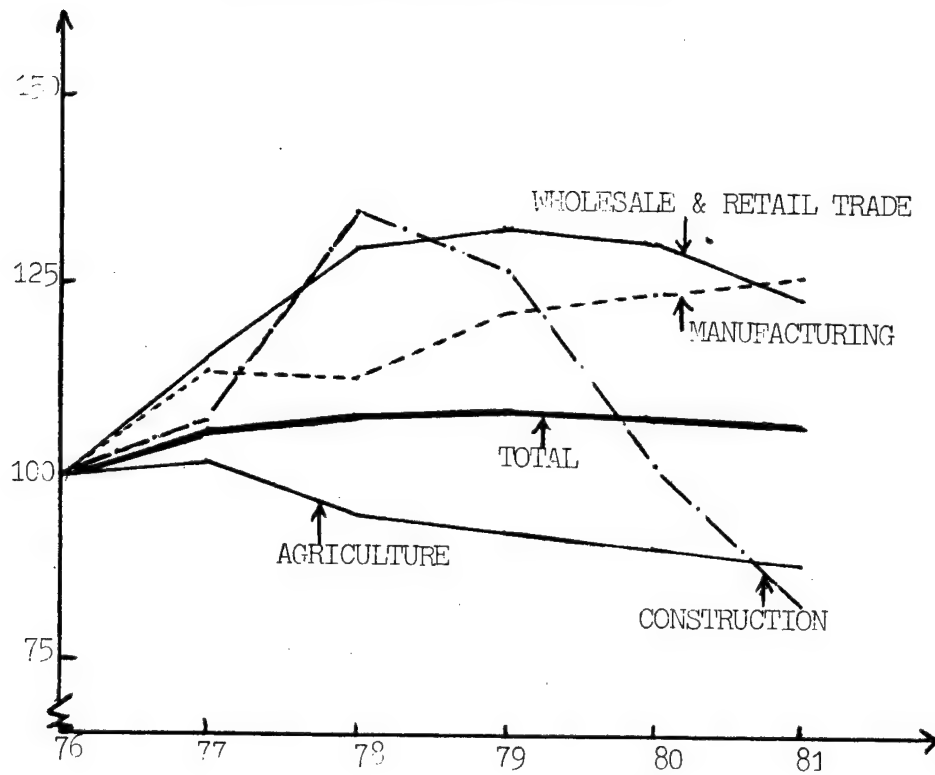
different sectors were diversely affected. The same message is conveyed by the employment trends in the country. Employment has been on the increase only in the manufacturing sector as Figure 3 indicates.

The budget had to forestall, if not to reverse, these trends. It has, in fact, identified the investment constraints and has come out with corrective measures. A series of measures has been introduced to rehabilitate the investment climate, to wit, a reduction in the surcharge on the export duty on sugar from 75 per cent to 50 per cent, an improvement in the system of initial and depreciation allowances for income tax purposes, an increase in the tax credit

for investment in new manufacturing companies from 12.5 per cent to 20 per cent, an investment allowance of 10 per cent etc...

Some striking features of the budget deserve to be mentioned. First of all, we cannot all the time clamour that our economic ills emanate from external factors exclusively. Our economic policies should be geared to check the adverse influences of such factors to a considerable degree. In other words, they should cushion the shock of external factors and not heighten their impact. The measures aimed at stimulating investment are commendable as they are a step in the right direction. Of course, most of the measures do not go far enough and some of

FIGURE 3: EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



them are simply window-dressing. For instance, the increase in tax credit to 20 per cent over 3 years falls short of what is necessary to encourage investors as the return on bank deposits is still higher. The tax credit at present amounts to 6.7 per cent annually. Our budgetary situation does not enable the government to provide more generous incentives.

The budget places special emphasis on the setting up of a Small Scale Industry Bureau, of a Small Business Financing Scheme, of an Equity Fund, of training programmes for unemployed graduates. Thus, it relies a lot on the initiative of the individual. This approach is motivated by

the fact that the government is concerned with the acute unemployment problem. First, small scale enterprises have a greater scope of increasing employment in the short and medium terms than large enterprises.

Secondly, it requires less capital for the creation of a job in a small scale firm than in a large scale plant. Thirdly, the government wants to tap all its idle human resources. The philosophy underlying the budget is that what seems to be a problem should be transformed into an asset. It is important to add that the budget defines the reliance not in quantitative terms but as being synonymous to "the encouragement of

entrepreneurial ability and the development of small enterprises."

The government is fully conscious that employment opportunities in the public sector are limited and the solution to our unemployment problem resides elsewhere. In this same spirit as in the case of small scale firms the government intends to encourage the cooperative movement. The formation of handicraft cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, and cooperatives of vegetable and fruit growers as well as of fishing and pig producing sectors will all be beneficial to the country. This will help to boost production and contain the price level while at the same time generate self-reliance and increase employment.

The budget also takes cognizance of the fact that the Export Processing Zone Sector has to play an increasingly important role in the economy. It is shielded from different forms of taxation and will certainly be exempt from the Sales Tax. However, the conventional approach of participating in trade fairs is not enough. No mention is made to the setting up of institutions to boost our exports, notably, an Export Promotion Council. Moreover, we should adopt outward-looking policies to attract foreign investors who can play a useful role in the Export Processing Zone. The new package of incentives should, therefore, aim at attracting as many foreign investors as possible. The growth of this sector will

ease our balance of payments situation but it will not be successful to absorb the predominantly male unemployed given the structure of employment in this sector.

The objective of the budget is mainly to stimulate investment in new enterprises but it does not give priority to the utilization of already installed capacity. It is well-known that the potential of raising production by utilizing existing capacity fully is immense. This would enable many sectors of the economy to yield more production than we are getting at present. It would lead to an increase in production and hence in employment in the short run, would have a salutary effect on the price level and would lead to savings of scarce foreign exchange. This is an anomaly as the government intends to utilize our limited foreign exchange resources but not out installed capacity.

The company income tax rate that is unduly high has not been changed. The high rate of tax is not conducive to private savings or to investment. Enterprises cannot invest unless they have the means and are given a respite from the high level of taxation. The government has preferred to provide the means through the availability of credit for productive investment. In the past the share of credit to the private sector has consistently declined. Although the government intends to channel credit for productive investment it is doubtful

whether it will be successful in this respect given the yawning revenue/expenditure gap that was financed to a large extent by borrowing from the banking sector in the past. It is only when we shall be able to reduce the budget deficit to manageable proportions that there can be monetary discipline. This cannot be expected in the near future since the deficit, according to the IMF prescription, should be reduced to 7 per cent by 1984/85. So we have to live with a deficit in the years ahead.

It cannot be denied that the budget is investment-oriented but the measures are mainly in the income taxation sphere. Investors will derive benefit from these concessions only in the next financial year. On the one hand, there is practically no cost to the government in this year.

On the other hand, the budget may diminish the attraction of the measures to the potential investors who have to contend with immediate increases in costs. The increase in the stamp duty from 5 per cent to 12 per cent will certainly hamper the growth of industries catering for the domestic market. The 5 per

cent duty was already considered excessive. There has been a sharp drop in production in many local industries as a result of the rise in price and the consequent fall in demand. Many of these industries have resorted to redundancies in the recent past. If there is further down-trading, there is bound to be additional redundancies. The effect will be more pronounced on the badly squeezed commercial sector. The imposition of a Sales Tax will have a similar adverse impact. Furthermore, the local enterprises will not be able to export although they have the potential to do so due to the lack of competitiveness of their products on account of a high level of taxation. In the short run, employment prospects in manufacturing and commercial sectors are not bright. Had the budget laid its emphasis on the utilization of existing capacity it would have given a fillip to employment creation. At the moment we have to wait for the setting up of appropriate organizations and for potential investors to come forward with new projects.

Priority is given to the creation of employment in

small scale industries whereas employment in manufacturing (other than the EPZ) and commercial sectors is in jeopardy. New investment is encouraged while excess capacity is not utilized. Investment incentives have been granted in the field of direct taxation but their favourable impact has been partly offset by an increase in indirect taxes. These are a few inconsistencies of the budget.

However, the budgetary proposals for the revival of the economy should not be viewed piecemeal but in a broad framework. The investment incentives may not be adequate in themselves but they should be considered along with a policy of wage restraint that the government is practising.

The budget reveals that the will to steer the economy on the right track is there. It has definitely put an end to the climate of uncertainty that prevailed for too long. It is not a question of asking for more. It depends on the Mauritians now to pool their efforts to take up the challenge and shape the future growth of the economy.

DEFECTOR REPORTEDLY LEAVES S. AFRICA, JOINS NRM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by David Spiro]

[Text]

LIEUTENANT Adriano Bomba, the Frelimo defector, is definitely in Mozambique and fighting for the resistance movement.

This was confirmed by Dr Evo Fernandez, leader of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana MNR.

Speaking from the Lisbon headquarters of the movement Dr Fernandez said "Adriano Bomba is now in Mozambique. He is head of the information desk for our movement. He is there to coordinate our efforts in the struggle to free our country."

Lieut Bomba joined the movement after he left the South African Air Force, which he joined after his defection, in April.

Bomba apparently moves around the battle-torn Mozambique bush and reports back to the resistance headquarters at regular intervals.

Offer of Truce

Dr Fernandez also said that two weeks ago a public offer for a truce in the six-year old war was sent to President Samora Machel but so far there had only been silence from Maputo.

"We want to end the bloodshed and have free elections but Machel is frightened of losing his power and his grip on the country. We are at present negotiating with certain Frelimo officers in foreign countries. It is impossible to reveal their whereabouts because of the

great danger involved."

The officers will have to make their way back to Mozambique in the very near future as Dr Fernandez claims, "our forces are now only 70 km from the capital. We now control an area stretching from the Indian Ocean to Zimbabwe and as far north as the Malawi border. We are also in control of Zambezi and Maputo provinces. Machel must realise that we are now strong enough to take the capital by force. We only wish he would negotiate."

Dr Fernandes fears that if the war goes on much longer Mozambique will face dire economic problems and that there are already serious food shortages in the country.

"The only aim of the resistance," Dr Fernandez said, "is to have free elections. This is the reason Bomba defected, he thought that by going to South Africa he could carry on the struggle. Instead he found that the Pretoria government only wanted to use him for their own propaganda programme. In the end he left South Africa and joined our movement in the belief that he could achieve more by working with the MNR."

Dr Fernandez said the struggle in Mozambique would go on for as long as it was necessary. He believes that it is only a matter of time before the resistance achieves its aim.

HOUGH TO SUBMIT PLAN ON RESTRUCTURING GOVERNMENT

AB170703 Paris AFP in English 0355 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Windhoek, 17 Sep (AFP)--South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha has asked the administrator-general of Namibia, Danie Hough, to submit a final plan next Thursday for restructuring the interim government in the territory.

(The leader of Namibia's Ministerial Council, Dirk Mudge, warned Wednesday night that he would oppose and even fight against the formation of any ethnically-based interim government in the territory.

(Mr Hough has suggested a type of national unity government of five "representative" ethnic leaders, and Mr Botha has called on Namibians to cooperate to produce a "more effective" government.")

Mr Hough told a news conference here Thursday that the new plans has been discussed with U.S. officials when he visited the United States at the weekend. "There was no problem whatsoever," he said.

The United States is leading the five-nation Western "Contract Group" trying to bring about a peaceful independence settlement in Namibia. Mr Hough said Pretoria did not think the present interim government set-up promoted stability and development. "There is considerable dissatisfaction among the various authorities as well as ordinary citizens," he said.

Several attempts had been made to establish a more effective interim government structure, but the effort had failed because of clashing interests between the central government and the representative authorities, Mr Hough said.

The present initiative had arisen from talks with Mr Mudge, but until now no plan had been submitted or accepted by any of the leaders, he said.

It was generally agreed by Namibian leaders that there was a need for the interim government to be more representative, "but the majority (of leaders) emphasized that it should not be ethnically based," he said.

"Following confusing reports in the media it became clear that a conference of leaders would not be right at this stage since the mutual trust and frankness required for it no longer exist. Where the central authority is concerned, there is a general need for broader representation by political parties, representative authorities and interest groups from the private sector," Mr Hough said.

CSO: 4700/1945

MUDGE OPPOSES ETHNICALLY BASED GOVERNMENT

AB160722 Paris AFP in English 0431 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Windhoek, 16 Sep (AFP)--Namibia's Ministerial Council leader Dirk Mudge warned here Wednesday night that he would oppose and even fight against the formation of any ethnically based interim government in the territory.

He was commenting at a press conference on a speech by South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha last Monday in which Mr Botha told a ruling party provincial congress that his government was thinking of altering the government structure in Namibia to make it "more effective."

The territory's Pretoria-appointed administrator-general, Danie Hough, has suggested a type of national unity government of five "representative" ethnic leaders, and Mr Botha called on Namibians to cooperate with Mr Hough.

Last night Mr Mudge said he would not participate in any purely ethnically based government and would fight against it with all the means at his disposal. He and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), of which he is chairman, had a problem understanding exactly what Mr Botha meant by a "more effective" government.

Mr Mudge commented: "We don't know if it means the present Ministers' Council is not ruling effectively enough. If that is the meaning, then we cannot agree." If Mr Botha had meant that the government here should be more representative, and that other people and parties should be involved in it, then the DTA had made attempts to bring this about on a number of occasions, Mr Mudge said.

The same people who wanted to defeat the nationalist movement SWAPO at the polls had publicly discredited the only political alliance in existence--the DTA--that had a chance of beating SWAPO, Mr Mudge complained. "This is not the way to win elections and vanquish one's enemy," he remarked. "I view it as unfortunate that this is the treatment dealt to an ally in the struggle against sanctions and boycotts."

CSO: 4700/1945

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS MUST BE RESOLVED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Sep 82 pp 4-5

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk"]

[Text]

AG Mr Danie Hough's men have undoubtedly made a mess-up of the constitutional situation in SWA and its rather amusing to have Mr Hough now looking to the press for a scapegoat.

The *Windhoek Advertiser* of course being top of the list.

Mr Hough would do better to look to his planners and manipulators and not least his political 'Brigadiers'.

I am most sorry to have to say this about Mr Hough because I have a high regard for him and he and myself in general have a pretty amicable relationship.

Be that as it may, lets have a look at what the whole issue is all about.

I need hardly explain that the internal constitutional issue has been a running battle involving various parties since the December 1978 election.

During the past two years, however, problems have emerged over the interim constitution issue, better known as AG 8.

Former DTA President Mr Peter Kalangula and his Owambo-based National Democratic Party (now known as the CDA) wanted the ethnic substance of AG 8 totally removed.

The DTA Head Committee objected and this resulted in the NDP breaking away from the DTA.

Certain DTA leaders might argue that there were other issues that forced the break, and although that is true, they were quite secondary to the AG 8 issue.

Shortly after the Coloured Labour Party of Mr Barney Barnes was 'kicked out' of the DTA, as interpreted by the DTA Head Committee, although I would contest that description of the events as well. However, it is irrelevant to my argument here.

The break from the DTA of these two organisations had considerable repercussions from the SA Government's point of view: it implied that the DTA could no longer be regarded as a single safe 'horse' for the SA Government in a UN-supervised election.

Hence began a number of initiatives.

What these were are still not clear.

Ministers Council Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge however alleged in April that certain Defence Force Officers, SA Government officials, Western five officials and myself had a hand in undermining the DTA.

Mr Mudge also raised this matter with SA Prime Minister Piet Botha in Cape Town and the Prime Minister promised to look into the allegations.

The Defence Force, the Western five and myself nevertheless dismissed the allegations as being nonsense.

DEFENCE FORCE

The Defence Force showed exceptional cooperation in its dealings with Mr Kalangula between Mr Kalangula's break from the DTA in February and Mr Mudge's allegations in April and as such this was incorrectly construed by Mr Mudge as a deliberate undermining of the DTA. One motive on the part of the SA Government was to prevent Mr Kalangula venturing too

far from SA's influence, indeed to the extent of being vehemently anti-SA Government and aligning himself with Swapo.

This positive relationship since April gained further momentum and has contributed to Mr Kalangula participating in talks with Mr Hough over the constitutional dispensation of the country. The extent however to which the Defence Force has taken the initiative in getting these talks going is not clear, but all indications are that Brig. Theo May played a role in the planning of the strategy.

Turning to government officials involving themselves in politics, Mr Mudge was most disturbed about SWA Information Department official, Mr Beytel Strydom, working actively for Mr Kalangula and wanted him removed. Mr Kalangula asked Prime Minister Botha to intervene and eventually Mr Strydom was allowed to stay. Mr Mudge naturally felt embittered.

The real weight however to the SA Government's increased involvement in the local political process followed Mr Barnes' break for the DTA.

Mr Kalangula made approaches towards Damara leader Mr Justus Garoeb in April to get Mr Garoeb's

Damara-Raad (party) to unite with the CDA. Negotiations are still continuing but the forging of unity has not been easy.

Mr Barnes however struck up an excellent relationship with Mr Garoeb following the Labour Party's break from the DTA and set to knit a new alliance including the Labour Party, the Damara-Raad, the CDA and Mr Hans Diergaardt's governing Baster party in Rehoboth.

The prospects seemed exiting even to the SA Government and this led to several meetings between Mr Hough and Mr Barnes.

A prominent planner and force behind the scenes here is said to have been head of the Security Police in SWA, Brig. Johannes van der Merwe.

The great strength in this new alliance seemed to lie in that Mr Kalangula represented 55 percent of the population while the other leaders collectively represented another 20 to 30 percent. The DTA and Swapo would naturally dispute such claims, but that is irrelevant to the view considered by the parties themselves, the AG and the Brigadiers.

DISCRIMINATION

Simultaneous to the aforementioned events Mr Mudge in his capacity as Chairman of the Ministers Council introduced the National Budget and Messrs Barnes and Garoeb felt that their authorities were greatly discriminated against and this formed an underlying theme in discussions with the AG.

A natural offshoot was the feeling that the form of government in SWA should be greatly improved.

Mr Barnes had in any event made it clear that he opposed AG 8 while Mr Garoeb had never really been happy about the run of events in recent years, except that his party won the 1980 second-tier election. Besides, Messrs Barnes and Garoeb had the moral support of Messrs Kalangula and Diergaardt.

Mr Hough and his advisors then decided that a summit was necessary and this was left for Brigadiers May and Van der Merwe to set up, which is what they apparently did. The

meeting took place in Pretoria about six weeks ago and was held at the Department of Foreign Affairs Guest-House on Waterkloof Ridge. It was attended by the Prime Minister, Mr Hough, Mr Mudge, the Chairman of the second-tier authorities and naturally the Brigadiers.

The controversial aspect however was not that the summit was held per se, but rather what was raised at the summit. This in essence was that the Ministers Council should be of reconstituted, involving the dropping from the Ministers Council of 'non-representative' leaders such as Dr Ben Africa and Messrs Engelhard Christy, Joey Julius and Tara Imbili, and replacing them with the respective second-tier elected leaders such as Mr Barnes, Mr Garoeb, Mr Kalangula and Mr Diergaardt. It was also proposed that Mr Mudge's position as Chairman be strongly watered down.

Mr Mudge not unexpectedly resisted the proposals to the extreme and this even precipitated a major confrontation between Mr Botha and Mr Mudge. The Prime Minister apparently alleged that Mr Mudge was one of the greatest obstacles to unity in SWA.

The question of course arises as to whether these proposals arose of their own accord at the summit or whether they were deliberately put on to the agenda. The indications are that they were positively motivated although it has not been made clear to me whom the sponsor was. DTA sources have since put the blame squarely on the shoulders of Brigadiers May and Van der Merwe.

Relations between Mr Hough and the DTA have

since strained greatly and a strongly-worded letter has been sent by Mr Mudge to Mr Hough. The DTA Head Committee furthermore met last week and decided that in all future communication between the Ministers Council and the AG's office, it would be restricted to written letters and that all meetings would have to be minuted and signed.

IMPLICATIONS

How and why did this all break into the open and what are the implications?

I have been aware of these developments all along.

I was asked to keep quiet about them because they were regarded as delicate and sensitive. I acceded to the requests in good faith because I thought it was the responsible thing to do.

Last Wednesday the lead story of the DTA official organ *Die Republikein* caught my eye and I thought it was the first deliberate 'leak' of what was on the go and more. But I miscalculated in some of my assumptions.

I assumed that there was joint trickery on the part of the DTA and the SA Government and I assumed that *The Advertiser* had been deliberately bypassed.

And not without reason: I am well aware that in certain DTA and official circles I have been accused of wanting to 'let Swapo in the door' and of being a 'boereverneuker'.

Die Republikein seemed to lay on thick the idea of an alternative dispensation to UN Security Council Resolution 435 and I immediately jumped to the conclusion that the SA Government was insincere in its intention about true independence for SWA, particularly after Prime

Minister Botha, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Mr Hough had assured me at varying stages that SA was sincere.

Though aware that there were strains between the DTA and the AG's office, I was reluctant to rule out the possibility of collaboration between those parties in making the leak: I assumed that they agreed that there should be no UN-supervised election but that they disagreed on the form that the alternative constitutional dispensation should take. Besides, the differences seemed a good cover-up for the blatancy of the leak.

It also seemed conceivable that the SA Government might have changed its stance on SWA following the NP's close-shave in the Germiston by-election recently while Mr Mudge told the Windhoek Rotary Club a fortnight ago too that it would be a betrayal of the inhabitants of SWA by the SA Government if it allowed a UN-supervised election which is not free and fair. Mr Mudge expressed great reservations furthermore as to whether the UN could indeed suddenly at the 11th hour become what he termed a 'neutral referee'.

REHOBOTH MEETING

There was one other aspect that also worried me: shortly after the Pretoria summit DTA Deputy President Dr Ben Africa dealt in fair detail at a meeting in Rehoboth with the possibilities of SWA having to opt for a government of national unity, a new constitution and UDI. I couldn't help feeling at the time that there was a direct link between what Dr Africa said and what had ensued in Pretoria. So much so, that immediately after the meeting I ap-

proached Dr Africa and asked him whether the substance of his speech had been discussed with or in Pretoria. His answer was an emphatic 'no' and this is on record in *The Advertiser*.

Last but not least, I couldn't help feeling that I had not in fact been told the full story by my sources and that I had been deliberately misled.

This feeling was to gain considerable momentum hours later on Wednesday when I was to find out that the summit did not take place on Mr Hough's farm near Pietersburg, but was held elsewhere. It was only on Thursday afternoon however that I learnt that it took place in Pretoria.

Feeling thoroughly deceived, I felt that it was only right that I should reveal all I knew (or had been told) and that formed the bases of *The Advertiser's* front page lead on Wednesday afternoon.

I phoned Mr Hough to request a full explanation of what this was all about but was told by his office that he was not available as he had to see Dr Henry Kissinger off. This was later confirmed. Incidentally, I had also asked Mr Danie Fourie of his office a few days earlier to arrange an interview on these matters, but this had not been followed through. Mr Fourie suggested that I make the request in writing.

Mr Hough responded to *Die Republikein* and *The Advertiser's* initial reports in fairly coached terms, denying that he had plotted an alternative form of government for SWA.

I received calls shortly after in which Mr Hough's statement was refuted and in which it was alleged that the Brigadiers had a strong hand in the actions.

On Thursday morning Mr Mudge rang me and in-

vited me to his home to discuss the developments. The discussion was wide-ranging, in-depth and off the record, except to say that Mr Mudge refuted that he had attended a meeting on Mr Hough's farm. The content of that denial was included in a report in *The Advertiser* on Thursday afternoon.

On Sunday I met someone close to Mr Hough who told me that the AG was extremely upset about the run of events and that he felt that much of it had been precipitated through mischief. I was not aware at that stage of the full contents of the statement put out by Mr Hough late on Friday in which he apparently pointed a finger at *The Advertiser*.

At the time of writing, still having not seen the statement, my response is that *The Advertiser* stands by what it has written and it must surely be clear to the AG that we could not possibly have made up the content which in any event other newspaper correspondents have since confirmed as true through their own investigations.

True, we have made the odd mistake on detail here and there, but we maintain that the substance on what we have reported is about as close to the truth as a newspaper could possibly get under the circumstances.

Finally, I was quite startled during the weekend to read in the Sunday newspaper *Rap-*

port that Mr Hough has in fact drafted a document of some kind on the constitution and that it does contain new proposals. Mr Hough declined to give *Rapport* details, except to say that a lot of work had gone into it in both Windhoek and Pretoria and that the DTA had been kept fully informed of developments.

I never suspected that the AG had indeed gone this far and nor did I get that impression from his statement last Wednesday.

Whatever, I don't for a minute believe that the aforementioned has landed SWA or Mr Hough at the end of the world. On the contrary, a lot of good could emerge out of it. The problem unfortunately has revolved more around the way the situation has been handled than that which has actually been the objective. Both the DTA and the second-tier authorities wanted changes in AG 8 and now that's precisely what they are likely to get.

The difficulties however seem to have been these;

- The AG jumped the gun. He and his advisors should not have embarked on constitutional discussions with leaders in the country until at least the Western initiative was laid to rest which seems inevitable in the next few months;

- The AG should have been open about the plans rather than act in the utmost secrecy. It is surely an indictment of the people in this country for the SA Government not to take

them into its confidence. Besides, the Territory's inhabitants have had more than a fair share of political uncertainty and confusion and these latest developments have just added to the difficulties;

- And one can't but help feeling that it is immoral for ethnicity to be used against the DTA now that the DTA itself is prepared to give way on ethnicity, whatever the DTA's other shortcomings might be.

These difficulties can be overcome and must be overcome. It is most undesirable that the internal parties become alienated from the AG while in any event there is probably more common ground between all parties than there are differences.

Moreover, I don't believe that the AG and the internal leaders should decapitate each other while by rights they should stand together. The only loser is Namibia itself.

Put into the most concrete terms possible, both SWA and SA will suffer if Prime Minister Botha's position is weakened relative to his right flank, SWA will suffer considerably with the removal of Dirk Mudge from the scene while the positions of the ethnic leaders must and will have to be given greater recognition if broad national unity is to be a reality.

And where absolutely irreconcilable difficulties do arise, let's rather settle those at the polls than by imposition.

That after all is what democracy is all about!

U.S. RAISES CUBAN WITHDRAWAL ISSUE

MB101150 Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Sep 82 p 26

[From the column, "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Excerpts] In a recent interview, the administrator general, Mr Danie Hough, made two rather interesting revelations. Firstly, he said that it was the Americans, and not the South Africans, who had raised the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola. Secondly, and more important, he said that there would have to be, what he called a "firm agreement" on the withdrawal of the Cubans before a settlement was implemented in Namibia. What he did not say was that the Cubans would have to be withdrawn before a settlement was brought about, as was previously insisted upon by South Africa.

Still on the question of the Cubans, Mr Hough gave three reasons why the Cubans should be withdrawn from Angola. Firstly, there had been a Cuban presence in Angola for some time--it was not a new thing, he admitted--but since 1975 their presence in Angola had increased. Secondly, Mr Hough said that initially the presence of the Cubans was restricted to the central regions of Angola and Luanda in particular, but of late they had moved more to the south. Thirdly, he added, there was now a military infrastructure in the south of Angola maintained by both FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the Cubans, and it was an infrastructure upon which SWAPO relied.

Mr Hough went on to admit in the interview that although the Cubans were not a danger at this stage, if the South Africans withdrew, then they certainly would constitute a threat.

Although he did not want to go into detail, Mr Hough said, South Africa just wanted a "firm agreement" on the question of a Cuban withdrawal, and an assurance that the Cubans would leave Angola, before a settlement in terms of Security Council Resolution 435 was effected here.

It was significant to note from Mr Hough's utterances, that South Africa is no longer insisting on a Cuban withdrawal prior to a settlement here, but is merely seeking the assurance that they will eventually leave.

But the whole thing sounds rather unbelievable, the motives of the Americans in the whole negotiating process, have been seriously questioned for some time now, and it has been openly stated that it is evident their sympathies lie with the South African Government. But why should they have instigated the question of a Cuban withdrawal?

For their own ends, or for the good of the people of Namibia?

Certainly not the latter, since I would go so far as to say that the people of Namibia as a whole (with certain exceptions of course) are of the opinion that the Cuban question has nothing whatsoever to do with a settlement in Namibia. At any rate, the two terms of resolution 435, will probably render the Cuban presence in Angola unnecessary, and in fact they will probably be withdrawn soon after such a settlement. Their presence in Angola will be redundant once a settlement in Namibia has been achieved, although of course they do not contribute to the infrastructure of Angola.

CSO: 4700/1945

NIGER

BRIEFS

1982-83 FISCAL BILL ADOPTED--The Council of Ministers met from 17 to 20 September 1982. The council examined the draft financial bill for the 1982-1983 fiscal year. The minister of information, Garba Sidikou, reads the communique issued at the end of the meeting. [Begin recording] The Council of Ministers met from 17 to 20 September 1982 under the chairmanship of Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers at the usual meeting place, to examine the draft financial bill for 1982. It adopted the 1982-1983 budget balanced for expenditure and revenues at 81,268,510,000 CFA francs which records a decrease of 12,585,309,000 CFA francs or 13.41 percent compared to the preceding year. This budget is a reflection of the especially difficult economic situation dominated by unfavorable perspectives, the budget revenue being linked with the exploitation of uranium and the rise in debt servicing. The national investment fund was granted 7 billion CFA francs and the supplementary budget for the operation of equipment for public works was 1,594,655,000 CFA francs. [End recording] [Text] [AB211014 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1401

EDITORIAL CALLS ON AMERICA TO STOP BEGIN

AB191017 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Abdoulaye Ndiaga Sylla editorial: "The Second Phase"]

[Text] When the augurs announce peace, the devils of war rekindle the extinguished fires. This is proper of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. By throwing his air force against the troops of Damascus and the Palestinian fighters stationed in the Bekaa--the central Lebanese plains--yesterday, he portrays his refusal to make peace and his desire to move on to the second phase of the Lebanese war.

The objective of the Israeli authorities, who had never before been cornered during the long years of the Israeli-Arab conflict as they now are, is still to sign a separate peace treaty with Lebanon. The Syrian presence in the Bekaa, like the determination of the Palestinian fighters who do not want to release the last open front between Feydayin and the soldiers of Tashal, has become the major obstacle to the realization of this plan.

Also, in order to isolate Lebanon and deal with Bashir al-Jumayyil, Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Begin, his partner, wish to repeat the operation that led to the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut. The central Lebanese plain is therefore once again under the threat of war.

Undoubtedly, troubled by the growing audience of the PLO, surprised to see the Arab world come together in unity at Fez, discontent at the "openness" of Reagan, the Israeli Government has no other card to play than the isolation of Lebanon through the signing of a peace treaty. In order to avoid the repetition of the painful Lebanese episode, the main obstacle to peace in the region--Israel--should be progressively included in the efforts being presently made.

The time has come for the United States to make proof of its willingness to contribute to the finding of a solution to the Middle East conflict.

Apart from American complicity, without Reagan's military support Israel cannot do anything. Left alone to itself, this country has no means to carry out its expansionist policy. It is good to stop Begin. The elements of peace in the Middle East are certainly not to be found in the signing of separate peace treaties.

CSO: 4719/1411

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

DOE MESSAGE TO DIOUF--Dakar, 20 Sep (AFP)--President of the Republic of Senegal Abdou Diouf over the weekend received in audience Boimah Fahnbulleh, Liberian minister of foreign affairs, who delivered a message from Liberian head of state M Sgt Samuel K. Doe. The contents of the message were not disclosed. However, it is believed in Dakar that the message concerns the move being made presently to find a solution to the OAU crisis. The Liberian minister of foreign affairs reaffirmed to the Senegalese daily LE SOLEIL that his country is ready to participate in an eventual OAU summit "on the condition that the SDAR problem is resolved." Mr Fahnbulleh said that this crisis demands a return to the decisions made by the Nairobi summit (the mission of the implementation committee, organization of a cease-fire and a referendum). The Liberian minister of foreign affairs will after Gambia and Senegal, later visit Niger and Upper Volta to deliver messages from President Doe. [Text] [AB201315 Paris AFP in French 1136 GMT 20 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1401

FEASIBILITY OF TRADITIONAL FARMING STUDIED

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Sep 82 pp 2278-79

[Article by Olu Williams]

[Text]

JOE KAILONDO, the eldest son of Pa Brima, an offspring of legendary ancestry, of Luawa Chiefdom, Kailahun District, in the tiny West African state of Sierra Leone, was the first crop of the Kailondo family to benefit from modern agricultural education.

At the age of three, after enjoying the warm and loving ebony back of his mama, he started trailing her to the farm house, most times running instead of walking. His major preoccupation at this tender age was to keep the fire going under the thatch-roofed "Bafa", which becomes very taxing during the harmattan. Also chasing the pestering backyard village chicken, which always seem to be searching for some precious treasure beneath mother earth, was one of Joe's side shows.

At five, Joe started to taste what farm work is all about. He grew to master the art of the "sling", a traditional bird scaring instrument that is known to save more than 30 per cent of total rice harvest from the hungry beaks of African birds.

At ten, Joe won the approval of his parents to go to school. After the breaking of kolanuts and the pouring of libation to the Kailondo ancestors, Joe was accompanied by his proud father to the new missionary school, down the road, on a bright Monday morning — face and feet, which have received liberal doses of nutoil, shining. After school and during the holidays, Joe would always come back to the farm house to help. But this is no longer so.

At 16, Joe started nursing an internal torment about the whole farm environment. Why does Papa slash and burn? Why does Papa use the hoe? Why does Papa plant so many crops in one field? Why does Papa leave so many stumps in the upland farms? And many more. The internal torment intensified against the background of modern agricultural practices taught at school.

A fresh agricultural graduate of a North American academic pedigree taught Joe that in order to increase farmers' returns to their land and labour, modern agricultural practices should be adopted. This involves clearing of the forest, deep ploughing, fertilisation, chemical spraying etc. Aged 16, Joe was not confident enough to question his father's rationale. However, at 28, after Joe had gone or pushed through one of those prestigious agricultural schools in the developed world, Pa Brima was enticed by his son's seeming academic prowess. Joe visited the nearby rural bank, secured a loan for a tractor and equipment, fertilisers and other modern farm inputs.

By February when the African harmattan usually cools off and the sunshine is picking-up to its highest level in March, Joe set to work. He commandeered his family's 100 hectares of upland, felled and stumped, ploughed, harrowed and seed harrowed. He applied the optimum doses of fertilisers and was ready with his team of knapsack-carrying men to bomb any pest that ventured. The result was disastrous!

Not only that average yield was even lower than what Pa Brima used to get, but spikes of stones and gullies decorated the farm landscape. Joe was unfortunate — the African rains poured like hell, and the now patterned seven days rains re-visited.

In a Rice Seminar organised by the Bank of Sierra Leone in Freetown, recently, a city-based farm enthusiast became very worried when Dr. D. S. C. Spencer of WARDA reiterated the comparative advantage of upland farming and the unexploitable potentials that still exist in this ecology. "What I have just heard makes me very confused indeed. I have been in the farm business for quite a while. Recently, I started upland rice farming, but the results have been very disappointing. The first year's returns were about 45 bushels per hectare. But by the third year, yield has dropped down, and now I can hardly secure even 20 bushels per hectare. I applied fertilisers, farm chemicals, no dice! How do we reconcile these seemingly apparent contradictions?" he vexingly bellowed.

When questioned how he went about his upland farming, he stressed "I went modern." He made sure that he uprooted and cleared all the "rubbish" and "disturbing stumps," ploughed about six inches deep, harrowed so that the seed bed would be just right for proper root penetration and nutrient absorption — as you will recognise this is the cause of his problems, which was not clear to him. This is just like dosing an uncontrolled diabetic with soluble sugar to sweeten his mouth, so that he can increase his food intake.

Traditional farmers all over the world have been the centre of ridicule. Several texts, journals and development programmes have conveniently mocked them. In consonance with this linear rationality, traditional farmers therefore lack the initiative to institute and accommodate change, and must be told what to do and what not to do.

More specifically, the role of the metropolitan development agencies has been like "tying a string round the throats of peasants. Drag them down the stream to drink the "water of life". If they refuse, "kick the hell out of their butts."

But what have we found? Not only that the strings round the throats of the traditional farmers have been very choking, the "water of life" that we have been forcing these people to drink is full of stench and

rubbish, very hazardous to socio-economic and cultural well-being, and may have dampened their chances of sustained survival. In many cases, the generally accepted "water of life" is being gradually recognised as the very prescription of rural instability and decay — we now have many "waters of death" masquerading in the rural ambience.

Let us now deal with some examples: firstly, after the euphoria that accompanied the green revolution, we are painfully realising that the chlorophyll is whitening fast. The green revolution is gradually turning into a "white revolution".

Secondly, after years of strenuously castigating the traditional farmers' cultivation method of slash and burn, we are back gradually approaching square one — irrespective of its limitations, traditional upland farming may still be the best system of cultivation. After some 150 years of intensive commercial or industrial agriculture in North America, the world's "most advanced" agricultural state, scientists have found out that the traditional method of slash and burn is probably the most stable system of cultivation, especially in the tropics.

The study "Ecological aspects of development in the humid tropics" directed by the United States National Research Council with the co-operation of U.S. Park Services, stressed that the "choice of land-clearing methods is crucial in determining future soil productivity. Research conclusively demonstrates that manual slash-and-burn clearing is superior to mechanised land clearing. When manual clearing is unfeasible, mechanised systems should include burning, to take advantage of the fertiliser value of the ash, and the use of a shear blade in order to decrease soil compaction and topsoil loss." "Given the undesirable ecological consequences of large-scale deforestation in the humid tropics, every hectare that is cleared for agriculture should be managed at a level of intensiveness high enough to guarantee high productivity on a sustained basis."

The Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria, one of Africa's most prestigious agronomy research institutions, is still hustling to develop a farm production system more resilient than old Pa Brima's system. In the past, agriculturists have attempted to circumvent the issue. They have glorified several systems — partial clearing, minimum tillage, crop rotation, and many more. But not too

surprisingly, the farm system developed by the Kailondo family is proving too tough to discredit.

This sort of merry-go-round process is really messing-up the spectrum of rural credibility. How then can we blame the rural man for being suspicious of the intentions of metropolitan-patterned developers? We should recognise that during the agro-rural transformation phase, especially in the initial period, rural people may not be necessarily interested in net returns or net cash flow, especially the format in which they are linearly depicted in traditional budgets and cash flow statements. Perhaps for the farmer he sees optimum profitability in terms of "greater sustained capacity to meet his daily family requirements." Therefore any system, however viable, that attempts to cut across the farmers' time-tested system, is suspect.

This condition of "traditional suspicion" is usually reinforced as one development scheme after the other falls by the wayside. Traditional farm systems have many constraints, but to disregard them may be folly, as is being realised. Rural developers have failed to appreciate that although they can boast of several diplomas, they may still be socio-cultural illiterates, vis-à-vis rural transformation. Most of us are obsessed with a strong propensity for self-delusion with regards to our fake prowess in solving rural problems quickly.

A lesson here is that many of us who are the "Paper" breed need a lot more learning. But, paradoxically, the more we seem to be learning, the more we move off at a tangent with regard to the dynamism of traditional development setting. "Learning from the people" and not disregarding "the foolish old men" may still be the most valuable tool in combating this dilemma.

CSO: 4700/1905

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

WSLF MILITARY VICTORY CLAIMS--In fierce fighting between the heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters and Black Abyssinian colonialist troops on the outskirts of Warder and Dagahbur on the 8th and 12th of this month respectively, heavy casualties were inflicted on the Abyssinian forces. In the fighting that took place near Warder on the 8th of this month, 18 desperate Abyssinian soldiers were killed and many others wounded. An assortment of arms belonging to the enemy was also captured in this fighting. It is reported that 8 Abyssinian soldiers were killed while 1 water transport vehicle was destroyed in fighting around Dagahbur on 12 September. The Abyssinian forces, unable to withstand the encounter, were forced to flee, leaving behind a large quantity of arms and ammunition. [Text] [EAL92214 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 19 Sep 82]

CSO: 4503/47

SEGREGATION SLAMMED AT THEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

A THEOLOGIAN, Prof M L Daneel, said in Pretoria yesterday that the reasons for the rapid increase in the number of religious groups among Blacks could be found in social injustice arising from a policy of segregation, alienation of tribal lands and racial tensions generally.

Speaking at the sixth symposium of the Institute of Theological Research on Denominationalism, he said a number of observers had related the emergence of about 7 000 religious groups to the failure of mission churches:

He quoted theologian Stephen Neill as saying that at the heart of the movement could be found the sin of the White man against the Black.

"It is because of the failure of the White man to make the Church a home for the Black that he has developed churches of his own."

Sensitivity

Another theologian, Mr D B Barrett, said the reason why Black churches were breaking away from the mission churches was a failure in sensitivity, the failure of the missions to demonstrate consistently the fullness of the biblical injunction to

love others as one's equals.

Mr Barrett also blamed the paternalistic attitude of the mission churches towards converts as a contributing factor.

Prof Daneel also said that doctrinal disputes among Blacks was another major cause of group disintegration and the formation of new churches.

Crucial

"In the Zionist movement, for example, the prohibition on beerdrinking and worship on Sunday have proved to be crucial issues in church divisions."

In was this preoccupation with external factors and arbitrary rules which caused many church members to hive off and form new churches.

Prof Daneel said the fragmentation of churches would continue to be a feature of Black independent churches for some time.

He said one of the ways to establish unity among this diversity was to hold church conferences where representatives of the independent churches could discuss matters of common interest.

Factors

Another speaker, Dr S S Maimela, said ethnic and racial factors had led to a splitting in the church.

These racial or colour factors leading to church fragmentation were clearly evident in South Africa, where resentment of

white domination and European paternalism, grounded in the feelings of racial superiority of the White man, had resulted in the proliferation of religious groups.

Blacks had come together to protest against the mis-use of Christianity to "suppress and humiliate them".

The existence of White, Coloured, Indian and Black churches within the Reformed family was another example that colour and not theology was the social source of church schism.

On the whole it was evident that racially mixed societies had produced more sects than homogenous ones.

"Division in churches could be regarded as a gain for the Church because it means that men have the courage to stand up and be counted even if it meant that the fellowship of Christians had to be destroyed," Dr Maimela said.

CSO: 4700/1914

SWAZI KING'S DEATH OPENS WAY FOR 'FRIENDLIER SOCIETY'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

AFTER King Sobhuza's funeral at the weekend there is only one way for the Swazis to go — toward an open and even friendlier society. Open, because the late king placed the kind of aura over the kingdom that made it difficult for commentators to get at the base of political matters.

Friendlier, because many South African blacks have bitter memories of the kind of treatment they received from Swazis and their officials. King Sobhuza was evidently the most courteous and friendliest of men, but getting to the king was like trying to pry your way out of hell with a feather.

The trouble with Sobhuza's kind of benevolent despotism was that there was little adverse or even stimulating comment coming out of that country. Most Swazis, including high-ranking officials and politicians, held him in awe and it would be right to say he ruled according to the Divine Right of Kings.

That he did a fairly good job out of such a chancy thing in these uncertain times certainly adds to the man's stature.

There is talk that the Ingwavuma issue may take a more interesting line now that the king has died. There are those who believed Ingwavuma was King Sobhuza's swan song and that he would sacrifice a lot to get the land incorporated into Swaziland.

Now that he is gone the belief is that there will be voices calling for a change in the King's tune, for Ingwavuma is certainly costing the country a lot in the credibility stakes.

Even if there is no dramatic change from the previous position, we believe there will be a new political atmosphere in the country that would allow for free and more aggressive debate.

The problem initially is that of succession to the throne. As things now stand, the successor may be in his teens or still very young so that a Regent will wield power.

If the successor to the throne is in his infancy then the country may be in for a period of uncertainty and even instability. Regency rules are not the happiest to have. There is a lack of direction and one sometimes

has the feeling that such rulers are manipulated from outside.

It would be interesting to see what happens if the Regent takes on traditional advisers. It will be even more interesting to see avant-garde advisers pulling the strings.

KwaZulu is working hard at it, but we are afraid the Ingwavuma issue has lost some of its shine, its political potency. The wise move for the Swazis would be to phase out some kind of compromise and get away from the rather emotional stuff, particularly from KwaZulu, that has characterised the debate.

We have no doubt King Sobhuza could have handled that evenly had he so wished, but it appears he was rather testy about the issue in the first place.

CSO: 4700/1915

DETAILS ON NATIONAL SERVICE NOTICES GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 10

[Text]

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand men will receive notification of allotment for National Service next week and disappointment may be in store for those who failed to complete national service questionnaires sent out earlier this year.

The prediction made yesterday by Brigadier Joe Keyter, registering officer for the Defence Force, at a Press conference in Pretoria.

Brig Keyter said men who neglected to return their questionnaires to the SADF would suffer severe disappointment when they realised that they had been allotted a unit in which they never wished to serve.

But for those who dutifully completed the important questionnaires, stating their preferences and personal characteristics, "a nice surprise" might be found in the official white envelope.

The SADF was often criticised for "misplacing" servicemen; but according to Brig Keyter, the unlucky and unhappy ones were often those who did not bother to fill in their questionnaire.

Properly completed questionnaires made allotment much easier because men due for service were given ample opportunity to let the SADF know of progress being made with studies, graduation, personal detail preferences and abilities.

Brig Keyter pointed out, however, that allotment inevitably had to fulfill the needs of the Defence Force which took up 80 percent of all servicemen.

At least half of the men called to the Defence Force were inevitably allotted to the Infantry Corps.

Still, the SADF was giving future servicemen the opportunity to choose by providing all details that

could help the Force to allot them to a unit where their individual abilities could be used to the full.

However, only 75 percent of the nearly 90 000 questionnaires sent out each year were returned. It left the SADF, incapable of "making everybody happy" by meeting their needs.

Brig Keyter said: "We want to place men where they are best fitted and where their abilities and talents can be used best."

Once completed questionnaires were received, graduates were allotted first. Surplus graduates were given the opportunity to compete with matriculants for leader group training.

Brig Keyter pointed out that there was a difference between call-up instructions and notification of allotment. "A notification of allotment is just an indication, well in advance,

of how the servicemen will be called-up subsequently."

Men who did not specifically ask to be allotted to the Navy or the Air Force, would never be allotted to them. Only 10 percent of all servicemen could be allotted to the Air Force and only two percent to the Navy.

The most common complaint of servicemen and their families was that they were sent to places "too far from home."

Brig Keyter explained that, for example, in Cape Town there was only Air Force and Navy training centres. Cape Town men were then inevitably sent to infantry and other bases elsewhere in the country.

The SADF, however, tried to allot married men as near to their homes and families as possible. "But the needs of the Defence Force dictates all allotments."

LABOR PARTY LEADER RECEIVES BOMB THREAT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 6

[Text]

THE Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, has received a warning by telephone about a possible conspiracy to place a bomb at his parsonage in Uitenhage.

A day before this incident a hidden microphone with a sophisticated listening-in device was discovered near the pulpit of a church in which Mr Hendrickse was to conduct a communion service.

Confirming these incidents yesterday, Mr Hendrickse's wife, Mrs Terry Hendrickse, said that over the years she and her husband had been receiving threatening and insulting telephone calls, but this was the first time they had received a call about a bomb.

"We live with this kind of thing," she said.

Mr Hendrickse could not be reached yesterday for comment as he was on a business trip.

Mrs Hendrickse said the hidden microphone was discovered underneath the communion table in the Congregational Church building on Baroe Farm, about 25km from Steytlerville, on Sunday, August 29.

The device was found by cleaners shortly before the communion service and they called Mr Hendrickse.

A report in the nationalist Sunday Newspaper Rapport said that according to an expert it was a highly sensitive and sophisticated device capable of receiving and sending sound vibrations over long distances.

The day after this incident Mr Hendrickse received a telephone call at his home about the possible planting of a bomb at his home.

The caller was a man who said he had overheard a conversation among Xhosa-speaking people. The man said he telephoned to warn Mr Hendrickse so that arrangements could be made to protect his home.

Mrs Hendrickse said the incidents had not been reported to the police.

Some years ago they reported threats they had received but nothing came of it, she said.

SWEDEN TO TIGHTEN UP ON SA INVESTMENTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 11

[Text]

HARARE. — It would soon become difficult for Swedish firms to increase their investments in South Africa, a leading member of the Africa Group of Sweden said in an interview published in Harare yesterday.

Mr Soren Lindh, an executive member of a branch of the organisation, said that since 1979 it had been illegal for Swedish companies to increase investments in South Africa without getting an exemption from the Government.

Some exemptions had been granted, but the Foreign Relations Committee of the Swedish Parliament was now studying two applications totalling about 2,4-million Zimdollars (R1,5-million) and it was likely to recommend that these should not be granted.

The Government would almost certainly follow this advice.

A great deal of pressure was being applied by many Swedes through the

Isolate South Africa Committee, a body with about 40 member organisations.

In the short term, the committee wanted trade and investment with South Africa totally frozen, and, in time, all Swedish investment withdrawn from that country and trade ended.

A campaign was being launched to encourage Swedes to boycott South African goods, especially fruit — the largest import.

Mr Lindh said there were six Swedish firms with factories in South Africa and up to 20 more with sales companies or agencies in South Africa and South West Africa.

Most of these were involved in machinery, Sweden's biggest export to South Africa.

Swedish groups against Swedish participation in the South African economy said these firms could be forced to hire private armies to protect

their plants.

They could pay White workers make-up when

drafted; they paid taxes, almost a quarter of which went to defence spending; they could recruit Swedes to replace South Africans on call-up; they could import strategic goods for the military; and they could transfer technology to the military.

In 1980, Sweden imported more than R19,8-million worth of goods from South Africa and sold almost R52-million worth.

Some Swedish companies had said that if they did not trade with South Africa, other countries would take over.

They had also suggested that if Swedish companies pulled out of South Africa they would be more favoured if the present system of government in South Africa fell. The companies were not yet convinced, said Mr Lindh. — Sapa.

PFP CONTROL OF DURBAN COUNCIL INCREASED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 13

[Text]

DURBAN. — Durban City Council appears to be firmly under the control of councillors who have strong affiliations with the Progressive Federal Party after the election of the council's various committees in Durban on Tuesday night.

The number of councillors with PFP connections has increased in the Management Committee and PFP councillors now also hold the chairmanship of all but one of the standing committees.

The Management Committee (Manco) now appears to be firmly in the hands of the PFP. Mr Neil MacLennan has retained the chairmanship and other PFP members selected were Mr Peter Mansfield, Mr Donald Smith and Mr Crispin Hemson.

Two NRP supporters, Mr Stan Lange and Mrs Lesley Sprague, are the

other two members of the seven-man committee.

Mrs Sprague is the first woman to serve on Manco. At 34, Mr Hemson is the youngest member yet to serve on the committee.

The NRP retained the chairmanship of one of the committees in the council when Mr Lew Phillips won the chairmanship of the General Services Committee in a draw of lots with Mrs Margaret Cooke after a dead-heat in the voting.

Commenting on the council committee elections, Mr Louis de Beer, a conservative and a former chairman of the Works Committee, said it was a foregone conclusion that after the city council election results there would be a swing towards the PFP at committee level.

He said voting appeared to have been on a party political basis and not on merit.

SABRA CHIEF WARNS: 72 PERCENT OF URBAN PEOPLE WILL BE BLACK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpts]

IN 20 years time about 72 percent of all urbanised citizens in South Africa would be Black and, under a strong leader, their solidarity could become so powerful "that Coloureds and Asians would have no choice but to side with them against a White minority," Professor Carel Boshoff, chairman of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) said last night.

Prof Boshoff said, in the opening speech of Sabra's 25th annual congress in Pretoria which he read in the form of a commemoration to Dr H F Verwoerd — that the only solution for South Africa's racial problems was the audacious pursuit of separate development.

"No concessions for other races in whatever field could be considered in future if they did not promote alternative constitutional structures and economic growth points," he said.

Dr Verwoerd's ideal of a commonwealth of independent states in South Africa was not out of reach, the professor said.

But, quoting from Dr Verwoerd's statement on November 12, 1958, he said: "One cannot imagine a future for South Africa which does not develop in either of the following directions."

- The Blacks having their rights in their own areas and the Whites in theirs.

- A mixed South Africa with power in the hands of the majority, namely the Blacks."

The professor said facts showed that 72½ percent of all permanent residents in 2 000 would be Blacks, that Blacks would hold 80 percent of all additional qualified positions, 80 percent of all semi-qualified positions and 40 percent of all additional managing jobs, they would be more aware of their new social status, and they would automatically have bigger political demands.

By that time, 24½ percent of all urban Blacks would be permanently established, of which 13,57-million would live permanently in White South Africa.

"Ethnical heterogeneity would then be continuously pressurised by Black solidarity and Black polarisation, especially if propaganda succeeded in highlighting the Whites as the common enemy and suppressor.

"Black collectivity and expectations, together with their increased education and labour levels, combined with their permanency, would push ethnicity into the background so much so that the permanent Blacks would consider themselves as an urban power group," Prof Boshoff said.

Of the envisaged 33,5-million urbanised people in 2 000 about 24½-million would be Black, 3-million Asians and five-million Whites, he said.

"For each 100 city-dwellers 73 would then be Black, 15 White 9 Coloured and 3 Asians," he added.

The professor said more than 80 percent of the economic growth in the next two decades should be established in the national states and used for

Coloured and Asian development.

"If economic development does not take place inside national states it will have serious political implications for White South Africa," he warned.

Regarding the increase in the various population groups he predicted that White births would effectively decrease in 15 years time.

He said White births had reached a peak in 1973 (90 500) and had decreased to 73 000 a year at present.

In contrast, Coloured births and Black births were likely to increase well into the middle of the next century, he said.

There was concern over the sterilisation of about 30 000 Whites in hospitals between 1976 and 1979 and that a figure of 70 000 a year was presently prevailing.

Twice as many White women were presently being removed from the birth-giving category by way of sterilisation.

The congress continues today.

UNIONS SLAM AID PLAN FOR NON-STRIKERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

KEY figures and unions have slammed the Government's intention to finance non-striking motor-industry workers by R2-million.

The move by the Government to intervene in strikes by assisting workers who refuse to join is unprecedented, locally and abroad.

In announcing the fund, the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, referred to the plight of loyal motor assembly workers who lose income through work stoppages caused by others.

The announcement comes in the wake of labour unrest in the motor industry in the eastern Cape involving black

and coloured workers. White workers said they wanted to work but could not because of the strike. The bulk of the scheme's beneficiaries is thus likely to be white workers.

The feeling among employers is that the administration of the fund is likely to create difficulties and that it may be self-defeating by creating further instability in labour.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) attacked the move as "one-sided" accusing the Minister of siding with the employers and accepting only their accounts of strikes.

The assistant managing director of General Motors and president of

the Eastern Province Automobile Employers' Association, Mr Rod Ironside, said the announcement was alarming and he feared it would set a costly precedent.

The industrial relations director of Fod, Mr F Ferreira, predicted further fragmentation of labour and proliferation of trade unions. "The scheme lays itself open to abuse and there could be great difficulty deciding who is a loyal worker and who is a striker," he said.

The all-white SA Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union welcomed the announcement but was disappointed that the fund could not be retrospective.

GOLD MINING INDUSTRY TO MONITOR WORKING COSTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 24

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's gold producers are busy developing an index "unique to the gold mining industry" in a bid to monitor more accurately the perennial problem of working costs.

This is revealed in the latest Chamber of Mines newsletter in an article studying the development of gold mine working costs from 1971 to 1981.

The chamber says the stores and materials component of working costs a ton milled increased in the decade from 34,4 percent to total working costs to 35,1 percent.

The actual share a ton milled was R2,71 in 1971 and R14,58 last year — a rise of 18,3 percent a year.

The newsletter says attempts to analyse the cause of the increases by using the Production (Wholesale) Price Index have been unsuccessful.

A spokesman at the chamber explained that the old wholesale index covered items applicable to costs of producers on a "very wide spectrum."

He said it had been found that wholesale prices in the mining in-

dustry tended to be higher than those of other industries.

The newsletter comments: "It has been concluded that the nature of the stores used in gold mining and the buying practices of the mining houses require a separate index and it has been decided to construct a Stores Price Index unique to the gold mining industry."

Work on the index was progressing and preliminary results from a number of mines were available and would be

1971	SKILLED LABOUR 30,5%	UNSKILLED LABOUR 17,4%	STORES AND MATERIALS 34,4%	POWER AND WATER 9,4%	OTHER 8,3%
1981	SKILLED LABOUR 18,1%	UNSKILLED LABOUR 27,7%	STORES AND MATERIALS 35,1%	POWER AND WATER 9,7%	OTHER 9,4%

ONE of the interesting features revealed by the study of 10 years of working costs is the reversal of the contribution of skilled and unskilled labour to total costs a ton milled.

analysed in the months ahead.

The index appears to be very much in the embryo stage and the chamber is keeping the details close to its chest.

A spokesman said yesterday he had "nothing more to add" to the article.

The article says working costs on South African gold mines have risen at a greater rate than general inflation. In 1971, costs were R7,87 a ton milled and by the end of 1981 they had risen by an average of 18,1 percent a year to reach R41,57 a ton.

The Consumer Price Index, on the other hand, had risen by an average of 12 percent a year during the period.

These increases in costs, however, had been offset to some extent by a 2,2 percent boost in tons milled a year.

Although the share of costs represented by wages paid to skilled mineworkers fell from 30,5 percent to 18,1 percent, the actual skilled labour charges a ton milled rose by 12,1 percent — from R2,40 to R7,52.

This was mainly due to a rise in the number of skilled people employed, from 36 633 to 41 494 and an average increase in the wage bill for skilled workers of 12,8 percent a year.

Over the 10-year period the average wage paid to skilled mineworkers jumped from R386,60 a month to R1 294.

Unskilled labour charges a ton milled rose at a much faster rate.

Shift rates rose by 23,7 percent a year, from R1,37 to R11,53 last year. At the end of 1981 unskilled labour charges accounted for 27,7 percent to total working costs — in 1971 only 17,4 percent.

CSO: 4700/1914

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK STUDENTS HOUSING PLAN--Many Pietermaritzburg residents living in the Golf, Carbis and Hutchison Road areas have protested to the local City Council over the proposal to house 26 Black theology students in a White residential area close to the campus of the University of Natal. Last week the Pietermaritzburg City Council approved a plan to house up to 20 theology students in a property in Golf Road, opposite the campus' new art block which houses the Department of Divinity. Immediately the City Council approved of the plan, White residents living in the area drew up a petition. About 70 residents signed the petition claiming among other things that the presence of the Black students would cause a drop in their property values. The reaction of the White residents has shocked Dr G.H. Wittenberg, senior divinity lecturer and the director of Lutheran Theological Education. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 12]

HNP 'FIGHT'--The Herstigte National Party yesterday made a third attempt to "fight" the 1981 Rustenburg parliamentary election. In papers before the Pretoria Supreme Court Dr Frederick Ferdinand Ipland, the HNP candidate who was knocked out of the Rustenburg election because his nomination was found to be invalid, has applied to have the electoral form declared invalid and the election void. The application was brought before Mr Justice H.J. Preiss, Mr Justice L. le Grange, and Mr Justice G.A. Coetzee against Mr Michael Hendrik Veldman, the National Party candidate who was elected unopposed to Parliament and against Mr A. de Graad, and Mr Van der Merwe. Judgement was reserved. Mr I.W.B. de Villiers, SC for Mr Ipland, said the HNP had never been notified before that the electoral form had to be handed in and that they had followed the incorrect procedure when collecting votes for Mr Ipland to be nominated. Mr Ipland's form was declared invalid by the nomination court because the voters had not dated their forms and given their addresses. Mr De Villiers claimed that it was impossible to meet the requirements of the legislature. The HNP alleged that the electoral form was vague because it did not state that the voters should sign the date and give their addresses. It did not give an indication of how voters should comply with the legislature.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 3]

WOMAN MAYOR--Another Natal municipality has elected a woman as mayor--but not without an uproar. At the first statutory meeting of the Kingsburgh town council on the Natal south coast on Tuesday, the retiring mayor, Councillor K.L. Joffe, accepted nomination as mayor. But at an informal meeting Mrs J.R. du Plooy had been chosen as mayor-elect in place of Mr Joffe. The nomination and election of Mrs Du Plooy was thought to be only a matter of technical formality at Tuesday night's meeting. Instead, there was an uproar when the nomination was called for and Councillor B. Ross rose and nominated the retiring mayor, Mr Joffe. Amid confusion, Mr Joffe called a five-minute adjournment to consult the Town Clerk. After the adjournment Mr Joffe announced that he had decided to accept nomination. The councillor who had nominated Mrs Du Plooy appealed to Mr Ross to withdraw his nomination. The request drew public applause. Mr Joffe then withdrew his acceptance and Mrs Du Plooy was formally elected mayor. Two other Natal women have been elected mayors. They are Miss Pamela Ried (Pietermaritzburg) and Mrs Sybil Hotz (Durban). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 10]

WORKERS RETRENCHED--Port Elizabeth--The recession that has hit the Eastern Cape motor and associated industries has led to a tyre company retrenching 39 workers and going on short time, and another going on a four-day week. For the past month the Firestone company has been working a four-day week because of a slackening in the demand for heavy-duty tyres. At Goodyear, 39 workers have been laid off. The company has introduced a four-day week in its truck and tractor tyre division and changed from a six to a five-day week in its passenger vehicle tyre section. General Tyre has not laid off any workers and does not expect a shortening of its five-day week this year. Last month 507 workers were laid off at the Ford motor company and in April Volkswagen retrenched 315 workers.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 11]

DRAKENSBERG'S POPULARITY--Durban--Most Afrikaans-speaking South Africans do not appear to like the scenic Drakensberg range as a holiday area. This is the conclusion of Dr J. Pickles of the Natal Town and Regional Planning Committee who has just completed a three-year survey on the preferences and behaviour of the public in the Drakensberg. Dr Pickles said most visitors to the Drakensberg were young, fairly wealthy, well-educated, English-speaking city dwellers who lived either in the Transvaal or Natal. He says in the survey that only 6,2 percent of visitors to the Berg are Afrikaans-speaking and fewer than 5 percent come from rural areas. About 40 percent of visitors have had a university education and another 30 percent have completed some other form of secondary education. The survey also showed that the average age of visitors was 35,7 years. Most were married and had few or no children. Dr Pickles said most visitors were professional people, but about 35 percent were classified as not being economically active. These were retired people and possibly pensioners. He found that 64 percent of visitors regarded mountain areas as their favourite landscape, while 34 percent preferred beaches and lagoons. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 16]

RELATIONS WITH ASIAN BANKS--The South African minister of finance, Mr Owen Horwood, says he thinks South Africa is on the verge of a breakthrough in relations with some of the most powerful banks in the Far East. Speaking on his return from a visit to Taipei and Hong Kong, Mr Horwood said such a breakthrough would mean that these banks could become another source of capital when it was needed. A stronger banking relationship would also be of great benefit to South African trade. Mr Horwood said that one major bank in the Far East had already been part of a syndicate that has made a major loan to South Africa. He also said the IMF had no major criticism of South African financial affairs, and the general view was that South Africa had handled its financial affairs well. Contrary to London reports, South Africa had made no formal application for a loan from the IMF. [Text] [MB200956 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Sep 82]

PEOPLE RESETTLED--The resettlement of more than 1 000 people from Kammaskraal in the Ciskei to the Peddie commonage started last week and was expected to be completed yesterday. The rector of the St. Peter's Parish in Peddie, the Reverend Alf Dlamini said yesterday that trucks of South African Government registration were being used to move the people. There had been no resistance to the moves. "People have no rights and they are moved at the will of those in authority," he said. This is the second time the families have been moved in two years. They originally came from two areas. A community comprising 72 families had been living on two farms in Alexandra in the Bathurst/Port Alfred area for more than 50 years. The farms were bought by two brothers who regarded the families as surplus and they were moved to Kammaskraal. The second group were moved from pineapple farms in Wooldridge which were originally owned by whites and consolidated into Ciskei. The families were put into three-roomed plank houses. The new resettlement camp on the commonage will have two-roomed plank houses. Mr Dlamini said there were no work opportunities at the new settlement. The biggest problem was water. There was very little chance of attracting industry to the area and the community have to a large extent to use tanked water. Mr Dlamini said a further 4 000 people were earmarked to be moved from the Glemore resettlement camp to the Peddie commonage. This would far outstretch the already meagre medical facilities in the area, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 2]

AZAPO'S BC WEEK--The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)--has launched a beehive of activities to mark the Black Consciousness week which started yesterday and ends on September 12. Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, Azapo's publicity secretary, said Azapo calls for black people to observe the week, as is customary, with dignity, purpose and dedication. "We have to identify our resources and utilize them toward our liberation," he said. The week is also to mark the death in detention of the father of black consciousness, Mr Steve Bantu Biko. Mr Biko died on September 12, 1977 while being held by Security Police. Community workers, trade unionists, sporting personalities as well as cultural groups and organisations will focus their attention on community work, self-help, black theology, sport, entertainment, labour and cultural activities. Services will be held at Lenasia in the Kathilda hall on Friday, September 10 at 8 pm; Jiswa Centre, September 12 at 3 pm; University of Natal, 1 pm; Kwa Thema, St Barnabas, 2 pm; Sharpeville, Roman

Catholic church 2 pm; Mankweng, Port Elizabeth and New Brighton on Sunday, September 12. The Soweto Branch of the Azanian people's Organisation launched the "Biko Week" at the Dube YWCA at 7 pm yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 6]

SOWETO DEFICIT--The Soweto Council has a deficit of more than R5-million in its budget and the figure is increasing by R1 million a month. This was disclosed yesterday by the council's director of finance, Mr Irwin Florence, who said the R150 million raised earlier this year from overseas banks would not help reduce the deficit. The council is faced with the task of raising a further R8 million to save its R204 million electrification project. Contractors are demanding the money to meet the escalating costs. Residents still owe the council more than R1 million in overdue electricity bills. The council has for months been battling to recover the money. The council plans to spend about R9 million for its housing projects in the townships and R750 000 on library and health facilities. The housing budget includes the planned R4 million housing scheme in Protea on the outskirts of Soweto. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 2]

UNIONS SLAM SATS--The 20 000 strong Food and Canning Workers' Union and African Food and Canning Workers' Union have said they are "appalled" at the action of the South African Transport Services in first refusing to meet with the union representing Sats employees in the Port Elizabeth harbour and later by dismissing hundreds of workers. It was obvious that Sats was not prepared to grant workers elementary trade union rights and had resolved on a course of confrontation in the Port Elizabeth docks, said a spokesman for the FCWU. The spokesman said the Sats/General Workers' Union dispute had exposed the shortcomings of the Government's labour relations policy. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 6]

AFRIKAANS CHURCH ALTERS TONE--The church has to root out the "evil of apartheid," both in society and in the church itself, says Die Ligdraer, official organ of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk. The Rev A.C. Goliath, acting editor of Die Ligdraer said human divisions based on colour, as found in the country's laws and policy were sinful and in conflict with the gospel. In an editorial article he said the consequence of Christ's reconciliation was that all Christians had to learn to live with one another. "There must be mutual recognition and respect and each must be accepted for what he is, namely a child of the same father. "However, there is a danger that we do deny this place on the basis of un-Christian separation . The separation criterion which has become so real a problem in South African society and which has caused so much suffering--alas, even in the church--namely skin colour, is not a factor in membership of the Sendingkerk. "For this reason, the polarisation which has grown in society between black and white as a result of the country's laws and policy can never be pursued or perpetuated in the Sendingkerk." The church would be failing in its purpose if it did not demonstrate unity in Christ. Apartheid had to be destroyed, "roots and all." The editorial article added: "The church must maintain its strong voice against apartheid outside the church. Thanks to the gospel, the church has a witness against apartheid which is stronger than any argument in favour of apartheid." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 6]

DU PLESSIS APPOINTMENT--The media liaison section for the Prime Minister will in future be handled by the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis. A statement released by the Prime Minister's Office yesterday said the media liaison section of the Foreign Affairs and Information Department would in future be responsible for the media liaison of the Prime Minister. The media liaison section will also co-ordinate Ministerial and Departmental Press releases on topical affairs to promote liaison between the Government and the media. The former Director of Information (Press Secretary) of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Neville Krige, has been transferred to the offices of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis. About 700 members of the Prime Minister's Office are believed to have moved over to Mr Heunis's new department. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 2]

ICE-HOCKEY INTERNATIONAL--An international ice-hockey challenge series between local and overseas players resident in South Africa has been organised for the first time in an attempt to overcome the problem of limited international contact. "Although the SA Ice-Hockey Association is one of the few South African sporting bodies still affiliated internationally, other countries are just not prepared to play us," Mr Otto Hertz, president of the SAIHA said at a press conference yesterday. Despite the lack of international contact the standard in South Africa had remained high. Swiss, German, Austrian and Canadian players who have come to live in SA had undoubtedly contributed to it, officials believe. Many of the foreign players now living in South Africa had competed nationally and internationally in their own countries. Three teams will be competing in the international series from Sept 12 to Oct 17. They are the South African All Stars, Swiss Bears and Canadian Maple Leafs. The fixtures, to be played on Sundays at 17h30 at the Carlton Skyrink are: Sept 12: Swiss Bears v Maple Leafs; Sept 19: Swiss Bears v All Stars; Sept 26: All Stars v Maple Leafs; Oct 3: Swiss Bears v Maple Leafs; Oct 10: Swiss Bears v All Stars; Oct 17: All Stars v Maple Leafs. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 15]

MUGABE 'ATTACK' ON S.AFRICA--Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, made another crass attack on South Africa over the weekend. South Africa is accused of all kinds of action aimed at destabilizing that country. This is becoming so overdone that it is hardly worth taking any notice of such outbursts, especially at these condemnations of South Africa are becoming more severe in direct proportion to Zimbabwe's increasing internal problems. But we wish to ask Mr Mugabe to take note of the observations made by Dr Henry Kissinger, former American secretary of state, before he departed from the republic. Dr Kissinger said he cannot understand how South Africa can benefit from the destabilization of Zimbabwe. Quite so. By his attitude Mr Mugabe is merely building up tension between two neighboring states, causing Zimbabwe to sink deeper into misery. He should try cooperation. [Text] [MB161500 Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 14 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1945

VILLAGE DEFENCE GROUPS PRAISED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

CCM Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere has said that defence groups formed by villagers in Shinyanga and Tabora regions to counter organised crime have the full support of the Party.

Mwalimu told cheering peasants at Iselamagazi Village, 52 kilometres west of here yesterday that the people's initiative to fight cattle rustling was in line with the Party guidelines (*Mwongozo*) on defence.

The Party Chairman who arrived here yesterday for a three-day tour of the region said measures taken by the Government to arrest and prosecute leaders of village groups were misguided.

"It is absurd to arrest innocent villagers who are determined to fight crime while the criminals are left at large to continue stealing people's property", Mwalimu explained.

He said although some of the identified culprits had been arrested, several others were still at large.

He said some of the leaders

of village groups were sentenced to imprisonment but added that he had ordered their release.

Mwalimu pointed out that Government efforts to fight cattle rustling were inadequate adding that peasants should be encouraged to take part in this exercise.

He praised villagers who had formed such groups and urged them to wage a protracted war against all types of crime.

He directed Party and Government leaders to give them full support in this task.

Mwalimu pointed out that the country's police force was too small to cover the vast territory.

Policemen were mainly posted to urban areas, he explained, adding that security of the rural population depended mainly on the people themselves.

Villagers in Shinyanga and Tabora region took the initiative to form defence groups in the wake of recurrent cases of cattle rustling

and wanton murders of innocent people.

Earlier, the Shinyanga Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Gwassa Sebabili, told Mwalimu that the defence group at Iselamagazi Village recently arrested seven murder suspects who were handed over to the police.

"I want to assure you that your initiative is highly appreciated by the Party. You should keep it up", Mwalimu told the villagers.

Meanwhile Mwalimu has said that the Government decision to hand over to villages grinding mills owned by private businessmen in Shinyanga Region will not be reversed.

During discussions with Regional leaders soon after arrival here, Mwalimu said efforts should be made to ensure continuity of the service under village management.

It was reported that most of the 263 grinding mills taken over by the villages early this year had been grounded.

Some of the Regional leaders blamed this on conflicts between leaders.

SINO-TANZANIA WORKERS FOR CLOSER LINKS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions have agreed in principle to strengthen their relationship and continue to exchange visits.

JUWATA's Secretary General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira who returned from a two-week-long tour of China, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the two sides had also agreed that JUWATA's projects needing external financing, would be studied and China would render the necessary assistance.

He said that the Chinese had made big strides in workers participation and the giving out incentive schemes something which was very relevant to the Tanzanian situation.

The Secretary General observed that Chinese workers had a high degree of political consciousness and revolutionary zeal which made them take their jobs very seriously.

Ndugu Rwegasira said he held talks with the State Councillor, Ndugu Ji Peng and Ndugu Wang Jiachong, a member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

They exchanged views on the international economic order and the North-South dialogue, and agreed that developing countries were not benefiting much out of the global economic system which was in favour of the industrialised countries he said.

Ndugu Rwegasira said he briefed them on the current situation in Southern Africa and particularly Namibia, and both condemned the racist regime.

On the Middle East situation, both parties noted that Israel's invasion of Lebanon was of particular concern to all peace-loving people.

Ndugu Rwegasira was accompanied by the organisation's council member, Ndugu Mahmood Mwindadi and the Secretary for External Affairs, Ndugu Moses Kachima.

CSO: 4700/1907

CRUDE OIL DELIVERED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

SEVENTY seven thousand tonnes of crude oil worth 200m/- arrived in Dar es Salaam early last week from Abu Dhabi, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ndugu Athumani Janguo, said in the city yesterday.

He told the *Daily News* that a tanker carrying the oil started discharging it from August 13.

Ndugu Janguo said 85,752 tonnes of Tanzania-bound crude oil would be loaded at Quartar next week and could be delivered to the country early next month.

He said another 26,000 tonnes of refined oil from one of the south east Asian countries was expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam during the first or second week of next month. He said oil is being im-

ported by *Total* company.

The Principal Secretary explained that oil companies in the country like *Esso*, *Total* and *BP Shell* were asked to import refined oil on rotational basis, which he said was a long time arrangement agreed between the government and the companies. The last time had fallen on *Esso*.

Ndugu Janguo explained further that the importation of refined oil was aimed at assisting the Kigamboni oil refinery whose refining capacity was far below the country's demand.

He said in a bid to supplement oil products refined by the Kigamboni refinery, it has always been the country's policy to import refined oil alongside crude oil.

Ndugu Janguo however pointed out that the arrival of the crude oil and the awaited consignment did not mean the end of fuel problems in the country.

He said the government will continue to exercise austerity measures in fuel consumptions.

CSO: 4700/1907

STAMICO SIGNS GOLD MINING PACT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

THE State Mining Corporation (STAMICO), has concluded an agreement with two Finnish mining firms and the Finnish Fund for Industrial Development Co-operation (FINFUND) to form a joint company for the exploitation of the Kahama gold deposits in Shinyanga Region.

The Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Jackson Makweta told the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the agreement was signed between the four parties in Helsinki, Finland last week.

The minister, who led a five-man delegation to Helsinki to explore areas of co-operation in mining between the two countries, said preparations were now underway to finalise the technical aspects of the project, the mobilisation of finances and the initiation of the development of the mine.

Ndugu Makweta, who returned to Dar es Salaam yesterday, said the firms involved in the new mining company are STAMICO (Tanzania) and FINFUND, Kone Corporation (privately owned Finnish firm) and

Outokumpu, the Finnish government mining company. The minister said details of the set-up on the Kahama

gold mine firm were still being worked out.

In his budget speech in Parliament last month, Ndugu Makweta said gold exploration on the Bulyanhulu gold project in Kahama District had been going on for the past three years, and that geological and laboratory analysis conducted had shown that the mine could start off with an initial 3,000 kilograms production worth 300 million/-.

A report on the exploration work, conducted by Kone Corporation of Finland, was handed over to the minister around last mid-July.

Ndugu Makweta said he held consultations with the Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenbak, and briefed him in detail on the progress being made by the Tanzania Government on Finnish aided mineral projects. Ndugu Makweta reported that the minister had pledged the Finnish government's continued assistance in the mining field.

The Tanzanian minister said the Finnish government had also pledged to supply wagons for ferrying phosphates from Minjingu phosphates mine in Arusha, to the Tanga Fertiliser Company (TFC) in Tanga.

Ndugu Makweta said the Finnish government had already given some eight 32-

tonner trucks for the ferrying of phosphate from Minjingu to Arusha.

A railway siding is to be constructed by the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) near Arusha leading to a huge fabricated godown which is also under construction.

The 193.8 million/- phosphate plant is able to produce some 165,000 tons of soft phosphates annually at full capacity, and its trial production is to start soon.

The government has also set aside about 10 million/- for maintaining the portion of the 70-mile road between Minjingu and Arusha town, which is reported to be in a very bad condition.

At the Helsinki consultations, the delegation from Tanzania and the Finnish government also reviewed co-operation in Kyerwa tin exploration, Kabanga nickel exploration, technical assistance programme and Madini school.

Discussions were also held with another firm, Lolja Ab Oy, regarding possibilities of establishing co-operation in the field of industrial minerals. Particular emphasis was put on kaolin, mica, bentonite and building materials. The firm showed interest in establishing a joint venture with STAMICO, Ndugu Makweta said.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

EXPRESS TRAIN--The express train between Dar es Salaam and Tabora is expected to start today, an official of Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) said in the city yesterday. The daily express train is scheduled to leave Dar es Salaam at 8 pm and arrive Tabora at 2.17 pm the following day, he said. He said that the train is expected to reduce congestion along the central line. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1907

TOGO

BRIEFS

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR--His Excellency Michel Chatelais, the new ambassador of the Republic of France to Togo, yesterday presented his credentials to Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic. [AB210912 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 21 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1403

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMED FABRICATED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2929, 3 Sep 82 p 21

[Text] Kampala, September 3--Uganda has accused the London-based Amnesty International Organisation and dissident groups of fabricating hostile stories to discredit the Government of President Milton Obote.

A Uganda radio announcement last night said publication of unfounded stories against the Government had become the practice over the past 20 months whenever there was an important international conference. The radio, quoting a note sent by the Government yesterday to all diplomatic and consular missions in Kampala, said this publicity was being mounted by Ugandan dissident groups, international organisations like Amnesty International and the mass media abroad. "The Government interpreted such publicity as a well-orchestrated campaign to destroy the image and undermine the efforts of Government," the radio said, quoting from the note.

It added that the Uganda Government was not given any opportunity to see the Amnesty report or make comments on it before it was released to the press earlier this week.

The Amnesty report released on Wednesday accused the Ugandan Government of severe human rights violations, Uganda radio said.

It added that the report by the international human rights organisation followed another "unfounded" story in the media on the eve of the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference in London.

This earlier report, quoting officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Sudan said last week that there was continuing fighting in West Nile Province in Uganda and that Government troops had crossed the border into Sudan to attack a refugee camp housing fleeing Ugandans.

The reports were malicious and unfounded fabrications, the radio said, adding that none of them had been cross-checked with the Government. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1904

BRIEFS

CEDING OF BUILDINGS PROHIBITED--A decree dated 13 September stipulates the abrogation of the provisions of article 1 of decree Number 810079 of 10 February 1981 concerning the prohibition of the ceding of buildings by public servants, government officials, officials of public establishments and state corporations. The ceding of building by officials who served under the third republic is, however, prohibited until further notice as follows: members of the executive arm of the government, presidents of institutions, officials of ministerial rank, permanent undersecretaries, principal provate secretaries, ministerial attaches, directors general, directors of service, project directors, directors general or directors of public establishment and state corporations and of all (?credit institutions). [Text] [AB172108 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1404

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT MINISTER, OTHERS IN COURT--Lusaka, 13 Sep (AFP)--A cabinet minister, a permanent secretary and a district official appeared before a magistrate's court today charged with abuse of authority. They were also charged with stealing from the Kanyama disaster fund which was raised locally and internationally following a flood disaster in Kanyama Township outside the Zambia capital in 1978. Transport, power and communications minister, Rajah Kunda, was suspended from his post on September 2 in connection with the charges. Last week he was reported as saying he would rather be fired outright than have his fate hang in the balance with the suspension. Other charged with him are Reuben Chinambu, permanent secretary in the Ministry of National Guidance, who has also been suspended, and district secretary Chinyama Lungu. [Text] [AB131600 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 13 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1947

PM PLEDGES AID FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 82 p 11

[Text]

THE Government plans to spend between \$4.5 billion and \$5 billion to realise its three-year national transitional development plan, the Prime Minister Cde Mugabe has said.

Speaking in a wide-ranging, hour-long interview, the Prime Minister said \$1.8 billion had already been raised through the Zimcord donors' conference.

The Government would have to raise \$3 billion from its own resources and the private sector. "We hope that, through their own spirit to develop their own enterprises, the local investors will do quite a lot to expand."

"Where we can we will make facilities available to private enterprise by way of credits and loans and the banks, of course, will be encouraged to lend where it is necessary for private enterprise to expand."

He said the plan would be published in the near future. "We have finished discussing most of the plans involved in it. Volume 1 is complete. Volume 2 is not yet complete — we still have about four ministers to discuss matters with — but this will not take us longer than another two weeks or so."

Asked what Zimbabweans could do to bring about the realisation of the aims of the transitional phase, the Prime Minister said: "The people are a sure resource. This means therefore that the people must participate. Government must mount programmes to educate the people about the plan and make it clear to them how they will participate in their various sectors."

Skills training and apprenticeship programmes were vital. Technical training and short courses for peasant farmers, extension services for the people, were necessary to ensure people were given positive influences.

INFLUENCE

This would encourage them in turn positively to influence the implementation of the plan.

Each cabinet minister was asked to draw up his own three - year plan, divided into annual programmes. Among the plans put forward was the resettlement of 162 000 families.

It was essential to work towards a set of goals: "If we fail to reach these goals then, at the end of the period, we must sit down and study the reasons for our failure, and how we can improve on our performance."

Following the completion of the three-year plan, Cde Mugabe said, there would be another plan spanning a longer period.

Asked how whites, who at the moment largely controlled the means of production, would be brought into step with the Government's thinking, Cde Mugabe said he felt whites had to be appealed to sector by sector.

Apart from general policy statements which would attempt to persuade them to commit themselves fully, a determined bid by various ministers in the particular sectors to get the whites in those sectors to work towards given targets was necessary.

"It doesn't help us to say we have manufacturers when those manufacturers are out of step with Government policy.

"It is up to the Minister of Industry and Energy to see that every manufacturer has targets which he projects over the next three years and that he marshals resources towards the achievements of those targets."

The Government would direct operations in terms of targets in the mining sector where it was felt necessary to increase production.

The Ministry of Housing had a target to build several thousand houses in the next three years.

Cde Mugabe summed up the aims of the transitional plan as: "Improving the lot of the average man." He said it was a people-orientated plan to move the country out of the past into a new sphere. "The emphasis will be to get the State to invest economic transformation in the country." — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/1911

MALACHI: LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES FOR UNEMPLOYED ONLY

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

LAND under resettlement schemes will not be allocated to employed people, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said in the Assembly.

Speaking during the resumed committee of supply debate on his ministry's vote of \$62 553 000, Cde Mahachi said first priority would be given to the unemployed in allocating land, as they had no other source of income.

"If we settle the employed, when will they use the land given to them?" he asked.

Land should be given to the farmer who was determined to make use of it. "The employed person will not have a chance to work on that land, or he may look for a labourer to work for him — that is what we are against," he said.

However, employed people with land in rural areas would not have their land confiscated, he said.

Mr Henry Elsworth (Ind, Midlands) suggested to the minister that mud-baked bricks be used for building houses in resettlement areas instead of timber to help conserve wood resources.

Cde Mahachi said the building of houses was the responsibility of the Ministry of Housing and that the two ministries wanted

to formulate a standard housing pattern in resettlement areas.

He agreed that there was "a lot of destruction of timber" but this was happening in communal lands as well as resettlement areas.

Settlers had no choice but to use timber when they were first given land, he said, "but perhaps when they are more settled we can then expect them to spend some time on moulding their bricks".

Mr Des Butler (RF Eastern) asked the minister about areas which had been taken over by Government for resettlement where Agritex planning had been nullified by "pressure of squatters or for other reasons".

He also suggested that the ministry should arrange for Assembly members to visit resettlement areas and "see what is being done".

Cde Mahachi said: "Although we have met with problems in certain areas the Government is overcoming them and all Agritex plans will be adhered

to."

When Mr William Kona (ZAPU, Midlands) rose to speak, the chairman interrupted to tell members to "read Hansard and be in the House when others are talking because you are wasting our time here".

There was a chorus from all sides of the House: "Hansard is not out yet."

Cde Kona suggested that resettlement should be based on the village system which was in use "long before the whites came here and is a policy being used in other countries even today".

This would enhance development and the supply of services such as water and electricity.

Mr Exevler Matibenga (ZANU (PF), Midlands) said district councils were having problems with people who had occupied grazing areas in the communal lands and asked what the ministry proposed to do about this.

The minister said he felt he had already answered this and other questions.

DETAILS OF DETAINEES KEPT SECRET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

HARARE. — The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, refused in the House of Assembly yesterday to give details on detainees held by Zimbabwe's authorities.

He also said, in answer to a supplementary question about the detention of Air Vice-Marshall Hugh Slatter (the air force chief of staff), and Air Commodore Phillip Pyle (air force director of operations), that it was not "customary to discuss matters which are still sub judice."

Dr Ushewokunze was answering Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lund), who asked how many people were now in detention for reasons other than exchange control offences. Mr Goddard also asked the Minister to name them, supply their ages and state under what conditions they were being held.

The Minister was also asked to make a statement "on the legality of

the procedures followed in detaining these people."

The Minister's reply to the main question was: "On the grounds of national security, I am not prepared to make public the information, but I am prepared to say that the proper legal procedures have been followed in relation to the persons presently being detained."

Mr Goddard asked — amid jeering from the Government benches and a resultant call to order from the speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, to allow the MP to speak — whether the Minister would, "in view of mounting international concern over human rights in this country," allow the monitoring of the reasons for people's detentions and the conditions of the prisons in which they were being held.

A Government backbencher interjected: "How many in South Africa?" and Mr God-

dard replied: "We don't live in South Africa."

Dr Ushewokunze replied: "No such monitoring has existed since 1980 and presently there are no reasons for trying to usher into existence such monitoring."

Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) then rose to ask, amid loud interjections, whether the air vice-marshal and air commodore had had access to their families and legal representation.

Mr Mutasa first ruled the question out of order, saying he did not believe that it arose from the original question posed by Mr Goddard, but then allowed it to stand after the brigadier argued that the two air force men were in detention and were thus covered by Mr Goddard's question.

Dr Ushewokunze replied: "It is not customary to discuss matters which are still sub judice." — Sapa.

'DRIFT TO CAPITALISM' THE DANGER, SAYS RANGER

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 82 p 11

[Article by Munyaradzi Chenje]

[Text]

THE Government must try to translate its socialist commitment into reality if Zimbabwe's development is to succeed, says Professor Terence Ranger.

Professor Ranger, a former history lecturer at the then University College of Rhodesia, was expelled from Southern Rhodesia by the federal government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1963.

He is here attending a history conference at the University of Zimbabwe and will also take part in a conference on archives next month.

Professor Ranger, who is vice-chairman of the Britain-Zimbabwe Society in Britain, will also address the local branch here in early September.

In an interview at the weekend, Professor Ranger, who played a leading role in the rise of nationalism in Zimbabwe, said: "I think it is going to be very difficult to keep Africans in top administrative jobs really focused on socialist ideals.

"The capitalist sector is strongly developed in Zimbabwe and there is a great danger that they may be sucked into it and would just accept socialism as a theory instead of a way of life."

He said for most people Africanism and nationalism were still their strongest emotions, at the expense of socialism. They just expected to be promoted to top positions in society.

The co-existence of socialism and capitalism could not be avoided, as there was no alternative. But it was a policy which carried risks because the longer they co-existed, the more seductive capitalism would become and the more static socialism would be.

"It is therefore important for most people that socialism should not only be a word but should be made a reality."

He was greatly impressed with how the country had moved to establish the new order. It had been fascinating to see how new administrative systems had been built up to replace the colonial system.

"On my first visit in 1980, there were no district councils and district administrators in rural areas.

"It is interesting to see how the Government is answering the ambitions of the peasants, who suffered greatly during the war.

It was difficult to work out the best land system for the people, and apparently resettlement had gone slower than had been hoped.

The best system was to establish a mixture of farming methods, not just co-operatives. If the Government supported co-operatives only, he thought the peasants would be very angry. They wanted to spread out into the land.

"So I believe the Government is wise to have these mixed schemes because I think the ambitions of peasants who supported the Government during the war should be met as far as is possible," said Professor Ranger.

Comparing Zimbabwe with previous colonialist governments, Professor Ranger said Zimbabwe was now a much better place to live in than at the time he was deported in 1963.

Despite all the difficulties — threats of South African invasions, terrorist movements in Mozambique and troubles in Matabeleland and so on, Zimbabwe was remarkable.

"It is remarkable how this country has been established, moving from a ferocious war to improved race relations."

He was planning to write a new history book on peasant farming from 1890 to 1980. The book would be based on the research he carried out in Makoni district soon after independence. He spent six months researching the subject and has already written 12 papers and articles.

"Most history books end at about 1960 and the one I'm writing will carry right through the war, so that readers are able to see how the present position relates to the war."

The book was likely to be published in two years. He was also planning to update his previous book, *The African Voice in Southern Rhodesia*.

"As soon as I get back to the United Kingdom, I'm going to write a new chapter for this book and it will come out early next year."

He had published four history books written by himself, and others in collaboration with different authors. Of his own, two were about Zimbabwe.

There was a great need for new history books on Zimbabwe. Not only should more research

be carried out, but the research should be different. It was not only a question of finding out about the past, but investigating present resettlement projects and different farming methods.

"We need to look at new topics, like what role women play in Zimbabwe. The role of women is largely left out in most history books, including those I have written."

"History must speak to the present — I don't think it is a remote subject."

Conditions for research were very good and this would make the work very exciting. There were marvellous archives and eager publishers.

Previous Zimbabwe history books were not appropriate to the present day Zimbabwe. "They have to be changed from top to bottom but it takes a long time to root out these things."

"The books being published are not the last word on history because history is not like that. There are questions and more questions every time."

Professor Ranger said the Britain-Zimbabwe Society, of which he is a member, was formed to bring together people who live in Britain but whose main loyalty is in Zimbabwe.

"To most people it sounds like the old Anglo-Rhodesian Society but its intentions are completely different. Al-

though it is called the Britain-Zimbabwe Society, it is very much Zimbabwe first."

It had about 400 members and their main interest was to see Zimbabwe succeed. It was established to provide information to people interested in the country and to lobby support for Zimbabwe.

"We try to correct mistakes in newspapers and make recommendations to the British government or other bodies when we feel their policies towards Zimbabwe need to be changed."

He was no longer bitter about his deportation because he had been able to do the important things he wanted in life, and was able to keep in close contact with Zimbabwe.

Professor Ranger said he would like to settle in Zimbabwe if there was something useful for him to do for the development of the country.

"I love coming back," he said.

On the political situation in Southern Africa, he said: "I feel Zimbabwe would be placed in a very difficult position if mandatory sanctions were applied against South Africa. My main commitment is to Zimbabwe and I would not like to see anything happening that would damage Zimbabwe at this time."

"The most important thing is that Zimbabwe becomes stable and successful."

MUDZINGWA PLANS PROBE INTO POLICE

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Alexio Mudzingwa, begins a countrywide tour of police stations next week to see how they are adapting to the new order.

The tours, Cde Mudzingwa said yesterday, would last until December 31.

"Anyone who does not transform himself within this period will have clearly indicated that he cannot go into the next year serving in the police force, because he will have resisted transformation."

The following year was likely to have its own programme and people should not take longer than a year to transform themselves.

"When this exercise is completed, I think we will be able to say proudly that the police force will be perfect."

During his tours he would inspect the treatment of prisoners — how they slept, the food they ate and at what times.

He would hold discussions with various members of the police force on

the problems facing them.

"The whole idea is to try to put ourselves in a position of understanding problems that are faced by the masses and the police force and, where possible, remedy them straight away."

He said he was also in the process of informing different organisations throughout the provinces with whom he would be having meetings. Some of them would be given a week's notice before the meetings took place.

Cde Mudzingwa said he had also received \$642.63 for the Dande River disaster fund from the Mayor of Kadoma, Councillor Habakuk Manjoro yesterday. The money had come from teachers, schools, municipal workers, various organisations and individuals.

CSO: 4700/1911

EXPATRIATES BEAT LOCALS ON EXPERIENCE

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

The private sector made nearly 82 per cent of the work permit applications submitted during three months at the end of last year.

Giving this and a number of other statistics in the latest issue of its Manpower Information Services (MISS) publication, the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development noted that Zimbabwean employers preferred to recruit foreign workers because of their experience, in favour of locals.

Of the 404 applications to the Government, says MISS, 331 came from the private sector while Government departments made only 45 applications and parastatals, 28.

There was a higher demand for graduates, in particular, graduate civil engineers, than for skilled people with other qualifications.

The MISS analysis showed that the private sector made a substantial demand for graduate administrators "often these were relatives of the management/owners of the companies in Zimbabwe".

The ministry did not regard this field as important enough to warrant foreign recruitment because local training and recruitment "can easily solve the problem".

Repeated throughout the publication is the belief that private business often turned down applications from qualified Zimbabweans on the grounds that they had "little or no experience".

"It is difficult to establish whether this demand for foreign personnel is an indication of a shortage area or not, because our records show that there is a number of Zimbabweans with the relevant qualifications," says MISS.

The ministry was dissatisfied by the reaction of employers to workers referred to them from the manpower data bank (MANDATA) "because very often they reject them".

The MISS report pointed out an apparently contradictory situation where the country had a large reserve of mostly British-trained engineers unemployed while industry continued to demand the external recruitment of engineers of all categories.

"If our engineers cannot be employed because they lack experience, how and where are they going to get the experience they require? Or maybe the problem of experience is used as a smokescreen to hide the real reason behind this bizarre state of affairs."

The ministry suggested that companies take local inexperienced engineers and train them for jobs

Work permit applications during September, October and November, 1981, tabulated:

Qualification category	Govt. depts.	Para-statal	Pvt. sector	Totals
Degrees	37	17	145	199
Diploma	2	5	112	119
Other qualifications	6	6	74	86
Total	45	28	311	404

that are being offered to foreigners "otherwise our engineers will never be employed as engineers at all."

MISS said that although the private sector made a number of requests for skilled workers to the data bank, their reaction to them was very often dissatisfying because they rejected Government proposals.

Because of the rarity of their demands on MANDATA, it appeared that parastatals were either unaware of the facility or were not interested in using it.

"The ministry acknowledged the fact that there are some areas in which the country has manpower shortages," says MISS. These were mainly in the fields of civil engineering, architecture, chartered ac-

countancy, highly skilled typing and stenography, senior medical specialisation and agricultural specialisation.

It was up to industry to come up with "progressive ideas" of integrating qualified but inexperienced locals into the economy and with this in mind, parastatals should take the lead.

No obstacles would be placed in the way of foreign recruitment, says MISS, but employers should ensure that there are no qualified Zimbabweans available before sending recruitment teams abroad.

The ministry makes the following observations about parastatals:

- More whites than blacks in the professional and skilled categories.
- More whites in highest income bracket.

- More blacks than whites are graduates.

- More whites have more than 10 years of working experience.

- Most whites are about to retire and most of them are British nationals.

With their degree of autonomy, most heads of parastatals preferred to hire expatriate workers (usually British) in favour of locals, a situation the Government was determined to end.

The report states that 482, or 41.6 percent of "highly technical positions" in the public sector were vacant. For example, there were 15 vacancies out of 44 posts for veterinary surgeons, 41 out of 87 for physical scientists, 1/1 for engineers, 70/110 + theatre nurses and three out of four for mechanical engineers.

CSO: 4700/1911

LOSS OF 'WHITE PRIVILEGE' BLAMED FOR STAFF SHORTAGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

HARARE. — The Government would not "go down on its knees" to retain White civil servants who decided to leave the country because they could not reconcile themselves to the changed political situation, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, said yesterday.

He was speaking in the House of Assembly during the committee stage of the Finance Bill, which gives effect to the Budget.

Mr Sidney Malunga (Zapu, Matabeleland North) had wanted to know what measures the ministry was taking to curb resignations from the Department of Taxes.

Mr Malunga said he had heard that most of the resignations were due to low salaries.

Mr Malianga replied that the majority of resignations of qualified personnel involved Whites who did not want to work under Blacks.

"I must inform the House that this government will not go down on its knees to keep people

who want the same privileges they had before," he said.

The Government was, therefore, training Zimbabweans to fill positions left by Whites.

Mr Malianga said although salaries in the Department of Taxes were lower than those offered by the private sector, "the important issue here is patriotism". There were Zimbabweans who were prepared to serve the nation regardless of the level of salaries.

He also defended a clause in the Bill providing for the appointment of four deputy commissioners of taxes.

Mr Bill Irvine and Mr Paddy Shields, both Independents, had questioned the need for four deputy commissioners and wondered whether this would not be a drain on already scarce resources.

Mr Malianga said the department had been reorganised and it was felt, in order to improve efficiency, that there was a need to adjust the establishment in the office of the Commissioner of Taxes. — Sapa.

STAFF CRISIS HITS SHONA, NDEBELE

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

A SHORTAGE of teachers is preventing the Ministry of Education and Culture from offering tuition in Shona and Ndebele in schools throughout the country, the deputy minister (Higher), Senator Joseph Culverwell, said yesterday.

The ministry agreed in principle that all the three major languages should be taught, but in some areas the number of pupils who wanted to study Ndebele did not warrant allocating one of the few available teachers to them.

Senator Culverwell was answering a written question from Cde Sydney Malunga (ZAPU, Matabeleland North) about the teaching of Shona and Ndebele in secondary schools and training institutions.

Cde Malunga wanted to know what the ministry's policy was and whether Senator Culverwell was aware that while Shona

was taught in some schools in Matabeleland, Ndebele was not taught in similar institutions outside Matabeleland.

He asked what action the ministry proposed to take to remedy the situation.

Cde Malunga asked why it was not ministry policy to teach all the three languages.

Senator Culverwell said he had made it clear that the ministry agreed in principle to the teaching of all three languages but there were not enough teachers available.

Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Kadoma/Chegutu) raised gales of laughter when he pointed out that the two members had used the wrong pronunciation: They should have said "Sindebele and Chishona", instead of "Ndebele" and "Shona".

Senator Culverwell agreed and said: "We have got so used to the Anglicised pronunciation."

CSO: 4700/1911

BANDITS WILL BE COURT MARTIALLED, SAYS PM

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, yesterday said that the Government will introduce courts martial to deal "quickly and firmly" with dissidents, bandits and army deserters who committed serious offences.

He told Parliament that even though the civilian courts had sufficient powers to deal with dissidents, the Government felt those bandits who had absconded from the army knew about their disciplinary code and, as such, had to be dealt with by court martial.

Amid cheers from the Government benches, Cde Mugabe said this action would enable the offenders to be dealt with expeditiously and firmly.

This move would also have "a salutary effect" on present members of the army who might be wavering in their loyalty to the Government.

"I would like to emphasise that where a court martial sentences a person to death, such a sentence cannot be carried out until it has been considered by Cabinet and Cabinet has recommended to the President that the sentence should not be interfered with."

Any sentence of death was carried out by hanging unless the President, on recommendation from Cabinet, directed that it be carried out by a firing squad in private.

In another statement to the House, Cde Mugabe said the Government was greatly disappointed with

the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Disturbances at Armed Encampments in February 1981.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Dumbutshena, was appointed on April 29, 1981, to inquire into the disturbances and make recommendations on how to solve the problems.

The disturbances occurred at Glenville, Ntabazinduna and Conemara military camps and Entumbane ZANLA and ZIPRA camps.

The commission presented its report to President Banana in May this year.

"It appears that the commission has attempted to avoid condemning one side or another and the whole report is inconclusive," the Prime Minister said.

The report had not pinpointed the causes underlying or which led to the mutiny, neither had it identified persons or organisations responsible for planning and promoting the disturbances.

"While the report has some value as it records the views and actions of many persons who were involved in the disturbances, it falls far short of the Government's expectations when appointing the commission," said Cde Mugabe.

Although the report had not met the Government's expectations, it was felt that nothing would be gained by referring the matter back.

While the commission had made some recommendations for avoiding a recurrence of the disturbances, almost all of them had already been implemented or were being implemented by the Government.

Ziana reports that in answer to a question from Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, who asked if the report would be published, Cde Mugabe said the Government did not feel that its publication would serve any useful purpose.

If, however, it was the view of MPs that the report be published, the Government would comply.

'SUBVERSIVE' TEACHERS WARNED BY MAWEMA

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

TEACHERS and leaders who subvert the minds of people under their control are worse saboteurs than dissidents, the Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Cde Nelson Mawema, said yesterday.

Cde Mawema, addressing the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association leadership seminar at Masvingo High School, said that for every dissident there was a leader or teacher who sowed the seeds of evil.

The formerly privileged minority in this country expected no change, or even an improvement, in their lifestyle.

"It does not require a super genius to know that half a million litres of milk, which used to satisfy half a million people, cannot be shared in the same volumes or quantities when one is distributing it to seven million people. The same goes for beef, bread, sugar, blankets and so on."

The blame for the exodus of skilled people from Zimbabwe should be laid "at the doors of those who taught them to be selfish".

Those "exploiters and opportunists" who left Zimbabwe had never been taught to be loyal or committed to the country. "They reflect the barrenness of their education and leaders, said Cde Mawema.

He urged teachers to be totally committed to Zimbabwe so their pupils could learn from and follow their teachers' "selfless actions in the service of the country".

As social agents on behalf of the family, society and the Government, teachers' roles had a cultural and historical importance.

"As the socialising agents and instruments of imparting knowledge and skills, the teacher determines the goals of society and of education in particular."

A teacher stimulated the minds of children and helped to remove retrogressive and counter-productive inferiority complexes.

A poorly trained and indisciplined teacher was likely to produce delinquents, he said.

EXPERT CLAIMS SADCC POWER GRID FEASIBLE

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

A REGIONAL electricity grid for the SADCC region is technically possible, and as long as the countries involved have complete trust in each other, will have great economic advantages, says a leading Zimbabwean civil engineer.

Mr John Johnston, chief hydrological engineer in the Ministry of Water Resources and Development and a former Government adviser on energy, told delegates at the national conference of the Geographical Association of Zimbabwe that there were two major considerations when looking at the possible establishment of an SADCC electricity grid — one technical and the other political.

Technically, inter-regional grids were possible and held certain advantages. But in energy matters, countries were very sensitive and were afraid of the damage they could suffer if the country they got their power from became unfriendly and cut supplies. They therefore tried to be as independent as possible.

But, said Mr Johnston, if the countries trusted each other completely and the grid was operated for the good of all, an inter-regional grid would have "tremendous advantages".

He detailed the complexity of energy policy planning and said one of the most important factors in regional planning was the mobility of various types of energy — how they were moved, and at what cost in energy and money to the country or region as a whole.

Zimbabwe's four major sources of energy were, in order of use: electricity, wood, coal and petroleum.

Electricity was the most economical energy traveller and was most efficient and versatile in its use. The extension of the national grid and local supplies were therefore well justified, Mr Johnston said.

Coal should be converted into electricity at mines because transporting coal cost money and energy which cut down on the national efficiency of coal utilisation.

If Zimbabwe wanted to export coal to other SADCC countries, rail links would have to be good enough to ensure good mobility. — Ziana.

BRIEFS

ZANU (PF) WHITE CANDIDATES--A Ziana story published in the Herald yesterday gave the wrong impression that ZANU (PF) would definitely field white candidates in the 1985 general elections, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday. "We wish to correct that impression. The Prime Minister's position was that depending on circumstances at the time of the next elections, he could foresee ZANU (PF) fielding white candidates," the spokesman said. This had not been possible during the 1980 elections because the prevailing atmosphere then was not conducive to such a step. He quoted the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe as having said: "If it is desirable and politic for us to field candidates for the white seats we will certainly do so. In my opinion this should have been the situation even in 1980." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 3]

NATIONAL ANTHEM--The composition Mwari Komborera Afrika may become Zimbabwe's national anthem, the Prime Minister Cde Robert Mugabe said in the House of Assembly yesterday. Answering questions on the \$15 980 000 vote for the Prime Minister's Office, Cde Mugabe said a Cabinet committee had been dealing with the issue since independence, asking for compositions to be submitted. Some had been submitted, but none had been found suitable, he said, although more were being worked on. The song could cease to serve as the country's national anthem but then again, "It could also happen that some people do not see why it cannot be considered alongside other compositions." To laughter in the House, Cde Mugabe went on to suggest to Mr P.K. van der Byl (RF, Chegutu/Kadoma), who posed the question about a national anthem, that "If he has a creative mind, I will ask him to try his luck composing a tune or words which could serve as new national anthem." In reply, Mr van der Byl rose to say that he was not surprised the committee had not found any suitable alternative to Mwari Komborera Afrika and strongly recommended that the committee accept the song as the country's anthem. All MPs would agree that Mwari Komborera Afrika was a "splendid, majestic, noble and impressive" tune. He also had personal reasons for being attached to the music, he said. "It first saw the light of day as Nkosi Sikelele Afrika in South Africa under the aegis of my father (Major Piet van der Byl), in his then capacity as Minister of Native Affairs. "He was so inspired and impressed by the tune and caused it to be orchestrated and written up and promoted, and it spread amongst the people of South Africa, thence to Zambia and now here." Suppressing a grin as the chamber resounded with laughter, Mr van der Byl said that "in a way," he did have a certain amount to do with the song.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1]

PM TO LIMIT AIR TRAVEL--Air flights on foreign visits by Prime Minister Cde Mugabe will be limited this year, the Assembly was told yesterday. Speaking during debate on the \$15 980 000 allocated in the Budget for the Prime Minister's Office, Cde Mugabe said that in this financial year it was unlikely that the full \$1 million set aside for fares would be used. Most foreign trips would be to neighbouring countries in Africa, "and the cost will not be that high." Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) had asked why the allowance for travel for the Prime Minister's Office had been increased from \$990 000 last year. Mr Henry Elsworth (Independent, Midlands) asked the Prime Minister to devote himself to economic problems. Cde Mugabe said he would "lend his weight to whatever programmes the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development wishes to implement." The vote was approved.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1911

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